

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Madison-Barbour Rural Historic DistrictDHR file no. 68-304other names/site number N/A2. Location Approximately 31,200-acre area bordered roughly by Rt. 15 on the east,street & number the Rapidan River on the north, the Albemarle County ☐ not for publication N/Acity, town line on the south, and the Greene County line on west. ☒ vicinity Barboursvillestate Virginia code VA county Orange code 137 zip code 22923

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>775</u>	<u>319</u>	buildings
<u>233</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>111</u>	<u>137</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>22</u>	objects
<u>1120</u>	<u>479</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 82

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Way C. Miller
Signature of certifying official
Director, VA Dept. of Historic Resources

Date

19 Nov 1990

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTICsingle dwellingmultiple dwellingsecondary structurehotel

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTICsingle dwellingsecondary structureAGRICULTUREstorage**7. Description**see continuation sheet

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLECOLONIALGeorgiansee continuation sheet

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation WOODwalls weatherboardshingleroof logother BRICKsee continuation sheet

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Located in Virginia's central Piedmont region twenty miles east of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic district encompasses roughly 32,520 acres of western Orange County. The district's boundaries are defined on the north by Madison County and the Rapidan River; on the east by a line running parallel with Route 15, a highway linking the towns of Orange and Gordonsville; on the south by the Albemarle County line, and on the west by a series of roads and ridges and the Greene County line. Physically, the district is characterized by rich, well-drained soils, rolling terrain and an even mix of agricultural and forest land. The area's mix of hilly and undulating terrain and abundant open land affords expansive and varied vistas of the unspoiled countryside. A product of 260 years of Old World settlement, the landscape retains extensive evidence of earlier habitation. Complementing natural elements such as streams, hills and mature woodlands are cultural features such as early settlements, field patterns, circulation routes, hedgerows, fencelines, roadbeds and gardens. Cultural patterns are also reflected in the area's broad range of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century architecture. While the Madison-Barbour District is perhaps best known for its large and imposing Federal, Greek Revival and Georgian Revival plantation and country houses, most contributing buildings are the product of a long vernacular building tradition. Although the district is characterized by a dispersed settlement pattern of individual farmsteads, it contains several small communities, including Tibbstown, a rural black settlement established soon after the Civil War, and Barboursville, a crossroads and railroad hamlet dating to the mid-nineteenth century. Modern intrusions in the district are minimal, despite the area's proximity to the city of Charlottesville and the towns of Culpeper, Orange and Gordonsville. Among the 886 architectural resources contributing to the historic character of the district are 775 buildings; these consist mainly of farm dwellings and their associated agricultural and service buildings. Other contributing buildings include six churches, eleven commercial

☒ See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☒ B ☒ C ☒ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

TRANSPORTATION

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

ARCHEOLOGY (PREHISTORIC: HISTORIC/
NON-ABORIGINAL)

Period of Significance

9500 B.C. to 1939

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

James Madison (U.S. president)

James Barbour (Va. governor)

Architect/Builder

James Madison, Sr., builder

Thomas Jefferson, architect

see continuation sheet

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District is located in central Piedmont Virginia about twenty miles east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Straddling the Virginia horse belt, the district encompasses about fifty square miles in western Orange County. The district is one of the best-preserved and most scenic rural landscapes in the upper Piedmont. The gently rolling, semimountainous terrain is broken intermittently by broad stretches of level ground. A web of roadways, many of which date to the colonial period, offer the traveler frequent and expansive views of unspoiled countryside. The district is distinguished today, as it has been since the eighteenth century, by unusually large landholdings. The wealth generated by these large tracts of exceptionally productive, well-drained soil encouraged landowning families to erect some of the finest country houses in the state. The district's name refers to two of the area's most prominent landholding families: the Madisons and the Barbours. Both families produced political leaders of national stature, and both erected architecturally important plantation complexes--Montpelier and Barboursville--that still stand. In all, the district contains some 886 contributing architectural resources, including over three hundred dwellings running the gamut of national styles and vernacular forms and reflecting a broad socio-economic spectrum. Best known for its large estates with imposing Federal and Georgian-style mansions, the district also contains exemplary groupings of agricultural buildings and locally significant religious, commercial, and transportation-related structures. Too, the Madison-Barbour Historic District retains a high degree of integrity as a historic landscape, illustrating the long-term interaction of human and natural forces. Its

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☒ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository:

Va. Dept. of Historic Resources
221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property approx. 31,200 acres

UTM References

A 1 7 7 4 9 3 6 0 4 2 3 6 7 0 0
Zone Easting Northing

C 1 7 7 4 5 1 6 0 4 2 3 3 3 8 0

B 1 7 7 4 5 6 4 0 4 2 3 5 0 6 0
Zone Easting Northing

D 1 7 7 4 5 6 6 0 4 2 3 2 6 8 0

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

☒ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By Jeff M. O'Dell, architectural historian; John S. Salmon,

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organization Va. Dept. of Historic Resources

date December 1989

street & number 221 Governor St.

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city or town Richmond

state Virginia

zip code 23219

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6. HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:

DOMESTIC

camp
village site

AGRICULTURE

processing
agricultural field
animal facility
horticultural facility
agricultural outbuilding

TRANSPORTATION

rail-related
road-related

LANDSCAPE:

garden
forest
street furniture/object

FUNERARY

cemetery
graves/burials

RELIGION

religious structure

COMMERCE

specialty store
department store
warehouse

EDUCATION

school

SOCIAL

meeting hall

GOVERNMENT

post office

RECREATION AND CULTURE

monument/marker
work of art
sports facility

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INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

manufacturing facility
waterworks

DEFENSE

fortification

CURRENT FUNCTIONS:

AGRICULTURE

agricultural field
animal facility
horticultural facility
agricultural outbuilding

TRANSPORTATION

rail-related
road-related

LANDSCAPE

garden
forest
street furniture/object

FUNERARY

cemetery

RELIGION

religious structure

COMMERCE

specialty store
department store

SOCIAL

meeting hall

GOVERNMENT

post office

RECREATION AND CULTURE

monument/marker
work of art
sports facility

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7. ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:

EARLY REPUBLIC

Early Classical Revival
Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY

Greek Revival
Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN

Italianate
Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Colonial Revival
Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

Bungalow/Craftsman

OTHER

I House
Foursquare

7b MATERIALS:

STONE

granite
sandstone

METAL

iron
tin

STUCCO

CONCRETE

CERAMIC TILE

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8. ARCHITECT/BUILDER:

James Dinsmore, designer/builder
John Neilson, designer/builder
John Perry, designer/builder
Hugh Chisholm, builder
James Bradley, builder
Edward Ancel, builder
William A. Jennings, architect/builder
George E. Ficklin, designer/builder
Perkins Brothers, builders
George Franklin Barber, architect
Griffin & Wynkoop, architectural firm
Horace Wells Sellers, architect
Lloyd C. Mayor, architect
William L. Bottomley, architect
Umberto Innocenti, landscape architect
Charles Gillette, landscape architect
Carneal & Johnston, architectural firm
Henderson Heyward, architect
John Colvin, builder
Sears, Roebuck and Company
Montgomery Ward Company
Hodgson Company

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buildings, and three railroad depots. The district's 111 contributing "structures" are related mainly to agricultural production, but also include elements such as bridges, culverts, garden walls and gateways. Other contributing resources include one object and twenty cemeteries. Noncontributing architectural elements include 319 buildings (mostly post-1940 houses and farm buildings), 137 structures (mostly recent outbuildings and farm structures), and twenty-two objects (mostly mobile homes). In addition, the district contains important archaeological resources. Archaeological investigations have identified 205 contributing sites within the nominated boundaries of the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District. Mostly located within the 3500 acres subjected to systematic surveys, these sites span the entire period of human occupation in the region, from before 8000 B.C. to the twentieth century A.D. The sample documented through archaeological survey is representative of a wide range of both prehistoric and historic site types in Virginia's northern Piedmont and its diverse environmental settings. Archaeological investigations have shown these sites to be in a good state of preservation, a situation enhanced by the rural nature of the nominated acreage.

THE LANDSCAPE

The Madison-Barbour Historic District lies in the north central region of the Virginia Piedmont, about thirty-five miles west of the fall line and twenty miles east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Washington, D.C. is located seventy miles northeast; Richmond, sixty miles southeast; Fredericksburg, thirty-five miles east, and Charlottesville fifteen miles southwest. The town of Orange, the county seat (pop. 2600), lies a half mile from the northeast corner of the district, and the town of Gordonsville (pop. 1400) lies just outside the district's southeast boundary.

The Rapidan River, a tributary of the Rappahannock, describes the district's northern boundary. Roughly forty feet wide during low-water seasons, the Rapidan is marginally navigable; during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries it served as a commercial corridor. Other streams in the district, none of them more than ten feet wide, include Happy Creek and Church, Marsh, Beaver, Hen, Bacon, Barbour and Madison runs. Most of the

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district's small streams run north to the Rapidan, but those in the southeast drain to the South Anna River, a tributary of the York.

The district's terrain varies from one locale to another, but overall it is characterized by gently undulating land dissected by streambeds and interrupted by small mountains. Elevations range from about 400 feet above sea level in the bottomlands bordering the Rapidan, to 1200 feet at the tallest peaks. The highest hills represent northern segments of the Southwest Mountains, a chain running south to Charlottesville. Located in the southern and eastern parts of the district, these compact peaks rise 350 to 700 feet above valleys of 500-foot elevation. The tallest is Cowherd Mountain in the south central part of the district, just west of Gordonsville. The next highest peaks occur in a four-mile range running along the district's east edge, just west of Route 15. There Cameron Mountain, Merry Mountain, Scott Mountain and Gibson Mountain rise gradually some 350 to 600 feet above the valley floor. Elsewhere, particularly in the northeast part of the district, hills like Mount Athos and Chicken Mountain rise 100 to 250 feet above the surrounding countryside.

The soils of the Madison-Barbour District are generally rich, reddish-brown silt loams overlying red clay subsoil. A wide variety of igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks ranging in age from the Paleozoic to Triassic lie beneath these soils. These include sandstones, red shale, greenstone, schists and gneiss. Outcrops are relatively rare, occurring mainly in stream beds and on steep mountain slopes.

The district enjoys a mild, seasonal climate with abundant rainfall. Monthly precipitation ranges from about three inches in winter to more than four inches in summer, and the growing season extends from about April 15 to October 28. The temperate climate, together with the fertile, deep and well-drained soils, produces abundant vegetation.

Before Old World immigrants settled the region, the land was blanketed by a nearly continuous climax forest dominated by oaks, hickories and chestnuts. Chestnuts were decimated during a nationwide blight in the early part of this century, but oaks and hickories still dominate in the district's mature forests. Other important native hardwood species include yellow poplar, black gum, soft maples and beech. Softwoods, which

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predominate in plantations or in immature forests, include Virginia pine, shortleaf pine, red cedar and loblolly pine.

The district's natural setting has been molded over the past 260 years to produce a landscape expressing the mutual interaction of man and nature. Although the terrain, watercourses, climate and soils have been little altered, the region's vegetation and general appearance has been transformed by human activities such as agriculture, tree felling, construction and roadbuilding.

Today, as for the past two and a half centuries, land use in the district is predominantly agricultural and residential. Historically, agriculture has included of both crop cultivation and livestock raising. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, crop production was predominant, with open land being devoted to tobacco, corn and a variety of subsistence crops. Livestock was raised only for family use. Cattle were put out to graze on worn-out tobacco lands, and hogs were left to forage in the woods.

Because tobacco severely depleted the soil, tobacco fields were frequently abandoned to grow up in woods and brush. In the eighteenth century, tobacco culture and limited animal husbandry created a landscape very different from today's. Then, most non-forested land was either in crops or temporarily fallow; there was little of the open pastureland that characterizes the district today.

The agricultural landscape changed gradually in the nineteenth century. Beginning in mid-century, with the arrival of railroads, large numbers of livestock could be profitably shipped to market in Washington and other cities. Beef and dairy products became increasingly important in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and subsequently more land was given over to pasturage. Tobacco cultivation, meanwhile, decreased in importance until, by 1900, it had become a minor crop. In the 1920s, beef and dairy products represented about sixty percent of the county's agricultural income. By the mid-1980s, over ninety percent of the value of Orange County's agricultural production was derived from livestock and poultry; the balance came mainly from corn, wheat and soybeans.

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Today roughly half the land area in the Madison-Barbour District is covered in forest; the rest is open, most of it in pasture. The ratio of woodland to openland has varied marginally in the past two hundred years; around 1910, for example, seventy percent or more of the region's land was in pasture or crops. Then, as now, only land on the lower elevations and gradual slopes could be efficiently exploited for crops and pasturage. In the eastern two-thirds of the district over eighty percent of the land on lower elevations is currently open; large stands of forest are restricted to the crests and slopes of mountains above the 600-foot elevation line. In contrast, the relatively level terrain in the northwest sector of the district is today largely forested; in the nineteenth century a considerably larger proportion was farmed.

In the eighteenth century, farmers sometimes used steep grades for tobacco cultivation. Today, however, crops are raised only on land of moderate incline. The best cropland is in the north-central part of the district near Somerset. There, particularly along the Rapidan, broad fields of corn and wheat stretch uninterrupted for distances of a mile or more.

Commercial lumbering has been an important industry in the area since the late nineteenth century, when portable sawmills and rail transport made harvesting and shipping timber a profitable enterprise. Today a sizeable part of the district's forestland, particularly in the northwest segment, is planted in pines. However, on mountains and hillsides in the eastern part of the district, mature hardwood forests feature a healthy mix of native species including oaks, hickories, yellow poplar, black gum and beech. In the past fifty years these forests have been selectively cut, leaving a percentage of trees that are now nearing the century mark. Some trees in the district are considerably older; foresters believe that small stands on the Montpelier tract and elsewhere date to the mid-eighteenth century or earlier.

The natural landscape of the Madison-Barbour District has determined settlement as well as agricultural patterns. The district's broad, gently undulating lowlands show the clearest

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imprint human activity. Through them run the district's major roads, and along the roads--or within a few hundred yards of them--stand most of the district's dwellings and farmsteads.

Until the twentieth century, the major organizing unit of the cultural landscape was the individual farmstead. Although today farms seem to be tributaries of the road system, the reverse was true in the eighteenth century: the first roads accommodated themselves to the earliest landholdings. When the English colonists of Tidewater first entered the territory now known as Orange County, it was a trackless wilderness dominated by climax forests and big game. The first European marks on the landscape were axe chops on tree trunks, marks that defined arbitrary lines drawn up in the colonial patent office in Williamsburg. More often than not, these boundaries cut straight lines across the landscape, disregarding natural features. They ran for distances of several hundred yards to several miles. Eventually the boundaries were marked by hedgerows, fencelines, and tree lines, some of which remain today.

The fertile soils and gentle terrain of the Madison-Barbour District, made doubly valuable by proximity to the semi-navigable Rapidan River, attracted wealthy planters and land speculators in the 1720s and '30s. These men took the best land first, leaving smaller farmers to settle the poorer upcountry lands a generation later. These first landholdings were often enormous, comprising thousands of acres. (President James Madison's grandfather, Ambrose Madison, took out a patent for 4675 acres in present Orange County in 1723). This initial division of the land was decisive: the majority of the area encompassed by today's Madison-Barbour District continued to be held by large planters throughout the eighteenth and much of the nineteenth century.

Following the English custom of primogeniture, many large landowners left the bulk of their land to their eldest sons. They, in turn, repeated the process in the next generation or sold the land to other rich planters. This historical pattern, reinforced by the land's intrinsic value, has kept Madison-Barbour farms larger than those of surrounding areas. The Montpelier tract, for example, has remained at over a thousand acres for nearly two and a half centuries. And although land was often divided on the death of a landowner, it was

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also consolidated on a regular basis by prosperous farmers wishing to expand their acreage. This process of expansion and consolidation took on a new dimension in the mid-nineteenth century with the influx of wealthy urbanites. Men like Richard Haxall, owner of one of Richmond's biggest flour mills, accumulated a thousand acres around his summer retreat Rocklands beginning in the 1850s. Later, men like Alexander Cameron of Cameron Lodge and William duPont of Montpelier built sprawling country estates out of former tobacco farms. This process has continued to the present, with farms like Hampstead and Somerset expanding operations to meet the demands of an age in which farms must be big to be profitable.

Until World War II, nearly every family living in the Madison-Barbour District made its living from the land. This is no longer true: today most of those living in the district commute to jobs in Orange, Gordonsville or Charlottesville. All the same, the large majority of non-timbered land is still farmed. Properties that continue as farms are relatively large, ranging from about one hundred acres to over two thousand acres. Resident owners, some with outside jobs, actively manage many of the smaller and some of the larger farmsteads in the district. Other farms, particularly the largest ones, are run by farm managers or are leased to neighboring farmers. Somerset Plantation, one of the district's largest farms, is owned by a syndicate and operated by employees. In contrast, Hampstead Farm, an equally large concern with eight hundred acres of openland, is a "hands-on" farm run by its owner, William Speiden.

General prosperity since World War II has helped keep the district's old farmsteads inhabited, despite the precipitous decline in the agricultural workforce. Yet while farmhouses are maintained, their associated outbuildings and farm buildings, having outlived their original uses, are left vacant. A large percentage of farm buildings are dilapidated or decaying, and some that serve new uses have been altered. Yet despite attrition, the district still retains a larger proportion of early farm buildings than many areas of central Piedmont.

The fields these structures served are changing too, but at a slower rate than the buildings. Field patterns in many parts of the district are very close to what they were a half-century or more ago. Fencelines and tree lines have remained constant, especially in

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areas long used for grazing. Many of these follow property lines established in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and some follow colonial patent lines. Several early field boundaries and road traces on the Montpelier and Rocklands properties, for example, follow lines established in the 1720s, and one segment of the 1723 Ambrose Madison-Thomas Chew patent line serves as part of the northeast boundary for the historic district.

THE ARCHITECTURE

The great majority of architectural resources in the Madison-Barbour Historic District--those considered "contributing" under National Register criteria--date from the mid-nineteenth through the first third of the twentieth century. Over ninety-five percent of these are either dwellings, domestic outbuildings, or farm structures; the rest run the gamut from transportation-related structures to churches and commercial buildings. In this regard, the Madison-Barbour District is similar to other areas of rural Virginia. What sets it apart architecturally is the relatively large number of structures--including farm buildings--surviving from before the Civil War, and the outstanding architectural quality of its early twentieth-century estates.

The buildings that do survive are, of course, a highly selected sample. The best and most substantial buildings of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have tended to survive to the present, as have those buildings that continued to fill a useful function. A relatively large percentage of houses built for the wealthy survive, whereas the dwellings of the poor do not. Similarly, buildings like slave quarters, detached kitchens and smokehouses, which became outmoded over time, have mostly disappeared. In their place stands only the main dwelling of a farm, which survives because it has proven adaptable to the needs of new generations.

The process of natural decay, together with social and economic change, has produced a landscape that offers a skewed and fragmentary view of the past. While the Madison-Barbour District's architectural landscape may be considered "historic," it does not offer an objective or balanced view of the past. Rather, it yields a few selected pieces of a jigsaw

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puzzle, pieces that must be studied carefully in order to mentally reconstruct the district's character at any given period. Several fields of inquiry can aid in this process. Archaeology, documentary research and comparative study of early architecture, can, in concert, help create models of the many architectural landscapes that have succeeded one another over two and a half centuries of European settlement.

Most difficult to reconstruct is the earliest period of settlement, which began in the 1720s as the first settlers moved west from Tidewater. No typical dwellings of the pioneer period in Piedmont survive, but early travelers' accounts indicate that they were, for the most part, hastily and cheaply built wooden structures containing only one or two small rooms. Housing improved over time as settlers moved beyond subsistence-level agriculture; but cramped, poorly built structures continued to house most poor and middling farm families throughout the eighteenth century and well into the nineteenth century.

With one exception (the original portion of the Madison house Montpelier, built ca. 1760-65) the earliest documented buildings in the district date to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These structures include one church and fifteen or twenty dwellings. In all cases they are relatively large buildings representing the upper reaches of the social spectrum; most of them, moreover, have been considerably altered.

The earliest buildings in the district representing middle-class farm families date to the mid-nineteenth century. Two or three antebellum slave quarters also survive, providing evidence of how some of the district's better-housed blacks lived during the latter years of slavery. The earliest surviving farm buildings and outbuildings in the district also date from the mid-nineteenth century. These include five or six antebellum barns, a class of buildings that have been little studied and of which few central Piedmont examples have been recorded.

As living standards rose over the course of the nineteenth century, people of all economic levels built bigger and more substantial houses and farm buildings. Roughly sixty dwellings and an equal number of farm buildings survive from the period between 1870 and 1900. By far the largest and most diverse group of buildings, however, date from the present century.

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The only reasonably complete groups of farm buildings--groups that show how a range of building types complement one another--all date to this century. So do most non-domestic structures, including commercial and institutional buildings. Certain building types have proved particularly ephemeral. Examples include corncribs, privies, woodsheds, and the dwellings of the poorest members of society. Few examples of such structures built before 1940 have survived to the present.

The difficulty of picturing past architectural landscapes--even in an area as untouched and rich in early buildings as the Madison-Barbour District, is suggested by counts of pre-1940 buildings based on the 1985 survey of western Orange County. Of the 775 recorded pre-1940 buildings (as opposed to "structures") in the district, less than one percent can be assigned an eighteenth-century date. Less than two percent date before 1820, and less than eight percent antedate the Civil War. Some twenty percent of recorded dwellings were erected between 1860 and 1900; the balance were built between 1900 and 1940. A much lower percentage of small service buildings (designated "structures" in National Register terminology) date before 1900.

Construction Materials

Wood has been the primary building material in the Madison-Barbour District from the earliest period of human settlement. Even before the advent of Europeans, Native American groups in the area used trees and saplings to construct their more permanent dwellings. These structures, usually oval in plan, were built by driving saplings in the ground and covering them with bark, boughs, or skins. Traditional English building technology, too, was based primarily on wood, and in eighteenth-century Virginia the structural components of nearly all buildings were of timber. Though brick and stone were used for foundations and chimneys, timber products supported and sheathed the building, whether it was a box-frame, post-supported, or horizontal-log structure.

Unlike in Britain, where timber was increasingly scarce after the fifteenth century, trees were plentiful in Virginia and free for the taking. Bricks, on the other hand, had to be

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fashioned by hand, a labor-intensive job. Stone, while cheaper, had to be gathered or quarried, and then shaped and hauled to the building site. As a consequence, until the twentieth century brick dwellings and service buildings were erected for only the wealthiest members of the community, though middling farmers sometimes used brick to build foundations and chimneys. Stone was employed by a wider spectrum of the population, but again its use was restricted to chimneys and foundations. (Earlier, in the eighteenth century, the demands of subsistence were so great that farm families made do with chimneys of wood and clay.)

Several now-obsolete indigenous wooden building technologies--all familiar to settlers moving west from Tidewater Virginia--were employed in Orange County during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The most persistent was horizontal log construction, in which either raw or hewn logs were notched at the corners and stacked atop one another; the gaps were filled with wet clay packed over wood chips, staves or stones. Today at least five log dwellings and twenty log outbuildings stand in the district. Most log houses date between 1830 and 1870. The majority of log farm buildings--principally barns and corn cribs--were erected between 1850 and 1900, but a few log farm structures were still being raised as late as the 1930s and '40s.

Another traditional method of wooden construction was earthfast, post-and-beam construction, in which the building rested directly on the ground rather than on piers or foundations. There were several types of earthfast buildings, and all had the advantage of being quick and easy to build. The simplest type featured posts driven directly into the ground, with plank or clapboard walls resting on the earth as well. Few of these buildings lasted more than a decade or two, but they were easily replaced, sometimes by more substantial wooden dwellings set on masonry piers or foundations. Dwellings incorporating earthfast construction continued to be built in the region until at least the early nineteenth century, but none remain today. Post-supported farm buildings, though, continued to be built until the early twentieth century, and in the 1950s and '60s area farmers erected standardized pole barns purchased from large construction firms like the Umbaugh Company in Fredericksburg.

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Before the Civil War, the preferred wooden building technology in the district was box-frame, heavy-timber construction. This method of building, derived from English building practices but adapted to New World conditions, had been codified in eastern Virginia by the late seventeenth century. Box-frame construction had the disadvantage, though, of being relatively expensive since it was labor intensive and required specialized workmen. Consequently, framed buildings housed only prosperous farm families before 1800; the rest of the population lived in log cabins or post-supported structures.

All surviving wooden antebellum dwellings and most outbuildings and farm buildings in the Madison-Barbour District employ this method of construction. Surviving box-frame buildings are generally well crafted, having smoothly adzed or sawn timbers and complex mortice-and-tenon joints. Many early framed buildings, however, were rudimentary structures employing roughly hewn timbers and crude split-clapboard sheathing. A good number of the cheaper box-frame dwellings in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century even lacked interior sheathing. Very few such houses survive in Virginia. However, a rare (and relatively late) example stands at Anwesen in the Madison-Barbour District. Built ca. 1850-70, the Anwesen Quarters (# 676) is a 15' x 16' frame structure with rubblestone chimney. The interior of the building was never sheathed, though it served as a dwelling for a good part of its existence. One can imagine how cold this house became in the winter, with only a single layer of weatherboards separating the occupants from the environment.

Most early wooden buildings have survived precisely because they were well constructed. Such is the case with the earliest heavy-timber, box-frame dwellings in the Madison-Barbour District. At least eight framed buildings dating to the eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries have been identified there. These include one church, Blue Run Baptist (# 72), built ca. 1769, and seven dwellings: Annadale (# 1), Campbellton (# 8), Carolton (# 154), Greenwood (# 52), the Ponton House (# 732), Windholme (# 10) and Woodley (# 42). Although claims of an eighteenth-century date have been made for some of these houses, the majority probably date to the early nineteenth century.

In Orange County, as elsewhere in Virginia, the traditional heavy-timber box frame gave way after the Civil War to a modified form of the balloon frame. The balloon frame--so called

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because of its relative lightness--was developed in the Midwest in the 1830s and '40s. Responding to the limited timber supply and to new technology that allowed mass production of nails and lumber, the balloon frame used thin, lightweight pieces of lumber nailed together rather than fastened by complex joints. Balloon-framed houses, outbuildings and farm buildings were quick and cheap to build, and a modified form of construction method was adopted wholesale in Virginia shortly after the Civil War. Rural Virginia builders still continued to use larger timbers than their urban counterparts, and they used such traditional features as corner braces well into the twentieth century.

Despite the fact that many large--and some grand--Virginia plantation houses were built of wood, brick was generally the building material preferred by antebellum planters. In nearly all cases, bricks were manufactured on the site by experienced masons directing slave laborers. In the Madison-Barbour Historic District, fourteen--or about thirty percent--of the surviving antebellum farmhouses are of brick construction, and for the most part they represent the biggest and best houses of their period. Before the Civil War, probably less than one or two percent of families in the district lived in brick houses. Even fewer outbuildings and farm buildings were of brick. Today, one antebellum brick barn and no more than five brick outbuildings stand in the district.

Both before and after the Civil War, some farmers who easily could have afforded brick chose wood for their dwellings. Examples of big wooden farmhouses in the district include Robert King's Federal-style I house at Annadale and James Newman's Greek Revival mansion at Burlington. Indeed, even after mass-produced factory bricks (often shipped by rail) became available in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, few people in the district built houses or other structures of brick. Only two brick dwellings from the period 1860-1910 stand in the district. It is uncertain to what extent brick's higher cost affected its use. A number of substantial frame farmhouses were erected in the district during the late nineteenth century, including Liberty Hill and Springbrook. It would seem that the owners of these dwellings could have afforded brick if they had wanted it. The engrained tradition of wood construction, its easy availability, and clients' general satisfaction with framed buildings probably all accounted for framing's continued predominance.

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The use of brick in the district increased only slightly in the period from 1910 to 1940, when something under five percent of recorded dwellings were built of the material. Since the Second World War brick has become more popular, being widely used in domestic, commercial and institutional buildings. Almost universally, though, post-war structures use brick as a veneer rather than as a structural component.

No pre-Civil War stone buildings stand in the Madison-Barbour District: stone was seldom used in central Piedmont Virginia as a primary building material. This was due to the expense of working it, to the lack of skilled stonemasons, and to the general preference for brick, a preference that had been nurtured in Tidewater Virginia, where building stone is nearly nonexistent. Stone was used frequently, however, in foundations, and most pre-twentieth-century buildings in the district have underpinnings of rubblestone rather than brick.

In the nineteenth century, rubblestone was used for basements and foundations simply because it was expedient. Builders or farmers could easily gather stone--usually schists or shales--from nearby streambeds or outcrops without having to lay out cash. Masons generally used it with little attempt at nicety, bothering to shape only the corner blocks. More often than not they laid up the stone without courses, using mortar comprised mostly of clay.

Only a handful of structures with good-quality stonework stand in the district, and all these date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The main house at Mount Athos (# 71), built ca. 1900, employed some local stone, as well as imported Tennessee brownstone. The coeval carriagehouse at Mount Athos is of rock-faced gray sandstone, and the impressive castellated entry gates are of red sandstone. Cut stone was also used for several late-nineteenth-century railroad works. The "Fat Nancy" railroad culvert (# 941), built in 1888, is constructed of high quality rock-faced granite blocks. Similar stonework was used for a now-ruinous railroad bridge at Barbour Run (# 971). Skilled masons from outside the area probably executed the stonework at Mount Athos and the railroad structures. Outside workers no doubt also built the two other stone houses in the district: small 1930s Colonial Revival dwellings with the kind of rustic rubblestone walls then in vogue nationally.

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Poured concrete and concrete block began to replace rubblestone for foundations in the early twentieth century. Concrete block was used for many better barns and other farm buildings beginning in the 1930s, but only two pre-1940 dwellings in the district are built of the material. One, an eclectic early twentieth-century house in Jacksontown (# 1054), mixes block walls with a mansard roof; the other, the Roberts House (#1083), is a conventional 1910s I house at Somerset Station. (The original owner of the Roberts Huse is said to have manufactured the rock-faced concrete block in his backyard, using a patented molding process.) After 1940, plain concrete block enjoyed minor popularity as a sturdy, inexpensive building material. Although a few post-World War II houses in the district are built of block, stores and commercial buildings made wider use of it.

One building material--glazed terra-cotta block--appears to have been used exclusively for silos. About ten silos of this material, all dating ca. 1910-30, stand in the district. Other silos of the period were built of poured concrete or concrete block. In the 1960s, masonry silos gave way to metal ones. About the same time metal-clad (and, less often, steel-supported) farm buildings came into wide use in Orange County, as they did elsewhere in the U.S.

House Size and Plan Forms

All early Orange County buildings--whether of brick, log or frame construction--shared a basic set of vernacular building technologies and design features. In pre-Civil War dwellings, building design was remarkably standardized. Most rooms were built to conform to a narrow range of sizes and proportions; roofs had set pitches, and openings were arranged in standard patterns. Houses were generally heated by exterior chimneys set against gable-end walls, and a standard repertoire of finishes were applied to buildings' exteriors and interiors. Floor plans too followed standard patterns. Although the unwritten rules of vernacular house design permitted a fair degree of invention, builders and their clients generally chose from a limited range of floor plans.

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The most common house plans in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were simple one- and two-room plans of standard size and configuration, but several simple plans incorporating stair passages became increasingly popular as the nineteenth century progressed. Probate inventories and other records reveal the generic names and uses assigned to these rooms. For example, the "hall" was the main room of a house; the "passage" was a narrow throughway giving access to other rooms; and the "chamber" was a room for sleeping. All these rooms served a range of functions, just as today's popular room types, but the primary functions were the same in all dwellings.

Since the uses and configurations of rooms influenced social interaction, historians of vernacular architecture have considered floor plans and room relationships to be among the most important features of a building. In recent years scholars have attempted to classify buildings by plan-type. It must be emphasized, however, that these types (for example, the "hall-parlor house" or "I house") are modern constructs; there is no evidence that eighteenth- and nineteenth- century builders assigned such labels to their buildings.

Throughout the eighteenth and well into the nineteenth century, most families lived in small houses with one-room-plan main units. In such houses, the main-floor room saw many uses, including cooking, eating, working, entertaining and sleeping--although in some larger dwellings cooking was done by servants in a detached kitchen. The loft was used for sleeping and for miscellaneous storage, and the basement, if one existed, served as a food storage area and sometimes as a work space.

An early, little-altered example of such a house in the Madison-Barbour District is Sunnyside (# 942), which stands within view of Rt. 20 two miles west of Orange. Believed by some local historians to date to the eighteenth century, Sunnyside was more likely built in the nineteenth century, probably in the 1830s or '40s. Unlike many surviving early one-room-plan houses, Sunnyside's original form and massing is clearly visible, its front and east end being unencumbered by additions.

The original unit of the house is built of hewn logs joined by V-notching, and it was probably covered from the beginning with weatherboards. It measures roughly 16' x 20', a

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standard size for a one-room-plan dwelling of the period. (Most surviving single-room houses in Virginia range between 14' x 16' and 18' x 20'.) Like other houses of its plan type, Sunnyside has a sleeping room in the loft, but unlike many it was finished at an early date with kneewalls and plaster. The house also has a stone-walled root cellar. An early if not original shed-roofed porch, or "piazza," extends across the front of the house, and a later nineteenth-century lean-to extends across the rear. Sunnyside retains much of its original interior detailing, including plaster wall sheathing, plain horizontal-board wainscot, and an enclosed winder stair. All these were common features of small but well-built houses of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Sunnyside is a relatively large, well-built example of a one-room-plan house, and this has contributed to its survival. Other houses in the district with original (but considerably altered) one-room-plan units include Carolton and Windholme (both popularly believed to be eighteenth-century); the Ponton House (ante 1849, # 732); Glenmary (1839; # 16); and Bloomfield (1840 or earlier; # 116). Judging from a comparative study of similar dwellings in Chesterfield County, these surviving houses with one-room-plan main blocks were probably inhabited originally by those representing the wealthiest one-third of white landowners.

The standard two-room, or hall-parlor, plan was a form that remained popular in Virginia from the seventeenth century through the first half of the nineteenth century. This floorplan, also referred to as a hall-chamber plan, consisted of a roughly square, multipurpose room, or "hall," which was used for sitting, eating and entertaining. Next to it was a somewhat smaller room called the parlor or chamber, used for sleeping and other private domestic activities. (Cooking would have been done in a detached kitchen.) In Tidewater and Piedmont, this plan was nearly always associated with other basic features, including elevations of a single story plus loft, a gable or gambrel roof, a three- or four-bay front, flanking exterior gable-end brick chimneys, and an enclosed winder stair. The overall dimensions, too, were fairly standard, with most hall-parlor dwellings measuring about 18' x 34'. At least five examples of this house type remain in the district: Woodley (ca. 1787); Ingleside (ca. 1821; # 118); The Ordinary (ca. 1835; # 223); the Fitzhugh House (ca. 1825-40; # 738); and the Blue Ridge Turnpike Tollkeeper's House (ca. 1850; # 40). The Fitzhugh House is the least altered of these buildings. It has never been expanded except

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for the addition of an early rear lean-to, and it retains its original exterior and interior Federal-style detailing. Its original small one-room-plan detached kitchen still stands in the rear yard.

An interesting variant on the standard hall-parlor form is Scotland (ca. 1790-1830; # 900), located along present Rt. 15 midway between Orange and Gordonsville. The original unit of this one-story log house is heated by a single massive stone chimney centered on the rear wall, rather than by gable-end chimneys like those found in most hall-parlor-plan houses. This central rear chimney feeds into angled corner fireplaces in each of the main-floor rooms. Scotland is one of only two recorded houses in Virginia exhibiting this floorplan and chimney configuration.

Another standard early two-room plan type was used for slave housing. Many early slave dwellings were one-room structures, but a standard double-unit form evolved in the eighteenth century and was used widely on larger plantations throughout the antebellum period. This was a one-story, gable-roofed structure with identical-sized living units flanking a central chimney. Slightly smaller than the typical hall-parlor dwelling, these buildings generally measured about 16' x 30'. Their facades were symmetrical, with either four-bay or two-bay fronts featuring two front doors. Inside, a ladder stair led to an unfinished sleeping loft. Each slave family (or extended family) occupied a single side of the building. The main-floor room, as in one-room-plan houses, was used for cooking, eating, sleeping and socializing, while the loft served for sleeping and storage. Four or five examples stand in the Madison-Barbour District, the least altered being the slave quarters at Glendale (# 15) and Graves Farm (# 675), both constructed of logs. The quarters at Glendale was built probably just before the Civil War, at the same time as the main house. The slave house at Graves Farm probably dates to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Both buildings are vacant and largely unaltered, featuring crudely finished interiors with exposed log walls.

Similar double-unit dwellings with central chimneys continued to be built after the Civil War to house farm laborers, tenant farmers and domestic servants. Landowning blacks and some whites also used the form for private dwellings. An early example in the district is

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the board-and-batten servants' quarters at Cameron Lodge (ca. 1865-80; # 158). Several twentieth-century houses in the black community of Tibbstown feature similar buildings with two-room-plan main blocks flanking a central stove flue. Late-nineteenth and twentieth-century examples, however, were built with a low-pitched gable roof and lack sleeping space in the loft.

Single-room and two-room-plan houses had been built in Virginia since the first period of English settlement. Other major plan types, also based on English models, emerged in the second quarter of the eighteenth century. These included central-passage and side-passage plans. In the former, a stair hall or passage leads through the center of the building, providing independent access to rooms on either side; in the latter, the stair passage is located at one end of the building, serving a similar function.

Houses with central or side passages offered several advantages over houses without them. The passage served as a kind of anteroom for visitors; it provided a greater privacy to individual rooms; and it gave the planter and his family greater control over the movements of visitors, servants and other family members. It also provided a cool room for summer living, since the doors at either end of the passage could be thrown open to admit the breeze.

Apparently Orange County builders did not adopt the side-passage plan until the second quarter of the nineteenth century. At least five examples of this plan type stand in the district, all dating between 1830 and 1860. All are double-pile except for Woodley, which is a single room in depth.

Woodley (# 42), as expanded around 1840, is possibly unique among known Virginia houses in its plan and massing. When builders enlarged the house in 1840 they added matching two-story side-passage units at either end of the original story-and-a-half hall-parlor unit. Odd as it seems at first glance, the form is an eminently rational one. Linked to the original unit of the house, the passages of the two new wings provide independent access to all rooms of the house; in total plan, the house resembles two central-passage-plan houses joined end-to-end.

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Other side-passage-plan houses in the district are all large, frame double-pile structures: Hilton (ca. 1830, #140); Springdale (1839; # 38); High Point (ca. 1840; # 119), and Anwesen (ca. 1859; # 160). Springdale is unusual because of its giant chimney, a two-and-a-half-story brick structure that covers nearly all of the south end wall. This chimney has two sets of flue stacks serving fireplaces on three floors; it also provides closet space between the fireplaces on each floor.

One advantage of the side-passage form was the ease with which it could be expanded into a full-blown central-passage plan. This happened at High Point, which was enlarged in the 1890s by adding a two-story, two-room-deep unit against one side of the original passage. Similarly, Anwesen is said to have been planned as a central-passage house from the beginning, but it was built in stages, beginning with a double-pile, side-passage-plan unit in 1859. According to family tradition, this unit was considered "half a house". Lumber was stockpiled for the planned expansion, but during the Civil War Confederate forces encamped nearby used the lumber for firewood. Largely because of the economic depression that followed the war, Anwesen was never enlarged to include a full central-passage plan.

From the mid-eighteenth century through the late nineteenth century, houses with central-passage plans were favored by most families who could afford a large dwelling. Today at least eight antebellum examples of single-pile, and five examples of double-pile, central-passage-plan houses stand in the district.

Virtually all the largest surviving plantation houses in the district employ some variation on the central-passage theme. This includes the original portion of Montpelier, the oldest firmly dated house in the district and one of the two or three oldest dwellings in the county. Begun by James Madison, Sr. (father of the fourth U.S. president) between 1755 and 1760, it was probably the finest house in the area when completed in 1765. The Georgian style building was a full two-story, five-bay, hipped-roofed structure set on a full basement; its central-passage, double-pile plan featured four large rooms on each floor.

In building such an expensive and showy house, Madison--then one of the largest landowners in the region--was using brick and timber to consolidate his credentials as a member of the

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local ruling gentry. It is doubtful that another house as grand as Montpelier stood in the Madison-Barbour District until 1803, when Madison's brother-in-law Thomas Macon built Somerset, a similar-scale brick mansion three miles west.

In most cases, central-passage floor plans in early Virginia houses are roughly symmetrical, though room sizes may vary from front to rear or from one side of the building to the other. The Madison-Barbour District contains one exception to this rule: Somerset (# 37), built in 1803. This large brick mansion follows a modified version of the standard central-passage floor plan. Besides the central passage it has a connecting cross passage that divides the rooms on the west side of the house. This cross passage, forming part of a T-shaped circulation space, has an exterior door that originally led to a detached kitchen. Another unusual feature of Somerset's plan is the absence of a stair in the main passage; instead, an inconspicuous enclosed stair rises from the southeast chamber.

The floorplans of at least two antebellum houses in the district--Mount Henshaw and Rockwood--defy easy classification. Mount Henshaw (# 180), which occupies a level ridge on the Rocklands estate, is today an abandoned, deteriorating structure. A medium-sized brick house with both one- and two-story sections, it was built in a single campaign in 1822 for John Henshaw, sheriff of Orange County. The two-story block of the house is built on a two-room plan that connects at its south end to an original one-story, one-room-plan wing. The two-story section has split levels, with a finished basement room extending under the higher of the two rooms. The lower room connects directly to the south wing, whose walls are pierced by original diamond-shaped vents of unknown purpose. (Installed in what was probably a sleeping chamber, the vents may have been designed to promote health by increasing air circulation.) Clearly, this idiosyncratic house was designed to fit the special needs and preferences of the Henshaw family. It demonstrates the house builder's inventiveness, and is a good example of the range of design solutions possible within the parameters of Piedmont Virginia's vernacular building tradition.

The other antebellum house featuring an odd floorplan is Rockwood (# 51), a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling of quasi-Gothic style. Set on a tall brick basement and punctuated by four exaggeratedly steep gables, Rockwood was built about 1848 for Col. John Willis, a

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great-nephew of President James Madison. Willis was known locally for his progressive agricultural practices. Apparently he was also keen on architecture, as his house exhibits the picturesque massing touted by the latest architectural literature. The distinctive floorplan, alien to contemporary vernacular forms, resembles designs in Andrew Jackson Davis's 1842 Cottage Residences, and was probably inspired by them.

The plan and massing of Rockwood differ in several significant ways from the "cottages" illustrated by Davis. For example, unlike Davis's model houses, Rockwood has a front porch that projects from the main body of the building (a typically Virginian feature) rather than being incorporated within it. The porch opens into a small hall or vestibule that contains a squeezed but handsome curving stair. The hall gives access to the largest room in the house, which probably served as the main parlor. Two other rooms--one a dining room--open to the side, off the parlor, which also connects to the rear service wing and kitchen. This unique and little-known house merits further study, combining as it does both vernacular and popular building forms.

Some of the standard domestic plan types established before the Civil War continued to be used in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Central-passage and two-room plan forms, for example, remained popular in Piedmont Virginia until World War II. (In contrast, side passage-plan houses died out shortly after the Civil War, and one-room-plan houses gradually gave way to dwellings with multiple rooms in the same period.) As living standards rose during the late nineteenth century, families could afford to build larger houses. Central-passage-plan dwellings, which initially had been built by only the wealthiest segments of society, came to be used by middle-income families as well.

Before the Civil War the vast majority of houses in Orange County were one-story structures. Two-story dwellings became increasingly common, though, in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Most of these were a single room in depth, with longitudinal facades. Dubbed the "I house" by cultural geographers, this house form became the dominant type for families who could afford a two-story dwelling. Hundreds of I houses were built in the Madison-Barbour district during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and over sixty still stand. The smaller versions generally have two-bay fronts and two-room plans; larger

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versions have full central-passage plans. One minority plan form combines elements of both types; it features a tiny front vestibule that faces an enclosed, straight-run stair that gives access to rooms on either side. An example is the Walker House (# 224) in Old Somerset, built in the mid-1850s.

Building a rear ell or T-plan addition was a popular way to expand a house beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. Antebellum examples in Orange are uncommon, and are seen only in large houses like Monteith or Burlington. After the Civil War, however, they proliferated. Many if not most postbellum I houses had original rear ells containing a kitchen and, sometimes, a dining room. Large houses generally had two-story ells; smaller ones had single-story ells. Detached kitchens gradually faded from use following the Civil War, partly because of black emancipation and partly due to widespread adoption of the cook stove, which made cooking less onerous and reduced the risk of fire.

Few double-pile houses were built in Orange County until the 1910s and '20s, when greater general prosperity and the influence of national house forms like the American Foursquare made double-pile forms more popular. Double-pile houses were always less common in the area than single-pile ones, but by 1920 they were a widespread minority form. Some thirty double-pile dwellings from the period 1900-40 stand in the district today. The floor plans of these buildings have not been studied extensively, but available data indicates they follow various patterns: some have full central passages, while others have half-depth side passages. A few small double-pile houses like the one-story Clark House (# 1084) in Somerset have no passage at all, only four more or less equal-sized rooms.

At the same time prosperous farm families were building I houses and double-pile houses, poorer families were building small, single-story dwellings with two-room plans. These tended to follow a standard format, having three-bay, longitudinal fronts and a single central chimney or stove flue. A few had an original rear kitchen ell, but in many cases the ell was a later addition, built when the family could afford it. The main block of these houses was small, measuring roughly 15' x 28', and containing one-quarter or less of the floor space in typical I houses.

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Cramped and usually cheaply built, these houses illustrate the wide disparity of wealth among county residents in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Families living in small houses often had as many members as those living in larger ones; it was not unusual for ten or more people to inhabit a tiny two- or three-room house lacking loft space. This form of dwelling was often used for tenant houses, and it was especially prevalent in black communities, where incomes were low. Many two-room houses continued in use until the mid-twentieth century, when they were replaced by mobile homes or larger, prefab houses with modern amenities. Although common only a generation ago, few of these small one-story houses still stand in the district. One well maintained and unaltered example (though it has been expanded by a rear wing) is the Morris House (# 780) on Rt. 20 south of Barboursville.

In this section we have examined, at least briefly, how space was arranged in many of the district's early dwellings. Next we will look at how the shell creating that space--that is, the building's walls and surfaces--were shaped and decorated. Most of the houses discussed above are the products of a deep-rooted local building tradition. Stylistic elements are secondary features, ones that have little effect on a dwelling's plan and massing. There are a few exceptions to this rule. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the Queen Anne style influenced the general form of some I houses in the district, creating dwellings with projecting bays and complex rooflines. And, in the early twentieth century, popular building forms such as the Bungalow and the American Foursquare were sometimes adopted in toto by local builders. For the most part, though, style influenced only small-scale elements in houses erected before 1940.

In two hundred years of building in the Madison-Barbour District, styles have come and gone, but the basic arrangement of domestic space has evolved slowly, and on a separate track. It has followed the logic of community lifeways, not the mandates of imported fashion. It should be emphasized that the buildings discussed in the section below are very much exceptions to the rule. For every stylish house in the district there are dozens more that adhere to vernacular tradition.

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Stylistic Forms in Domestic Architecture

Most Orange County builders and the farmers who employed them were more concerned about practical than aesthetic matters. Their interest centered on how large a house should be, how its rooms should be arranged, and how much the project would cost. Decoration was secondary consideration, and among poorer clients the subject seldom arose. When a builder used patternbook decoration, it was usually in a piecemeal fashion, and he often changed it to suit his own preferences and capabilities. National styles were seldom adopted wholeheartedly; before 1900 there were few dwellings in the area that could compare to the more stylish houses in America's cities.

The decorative vocabularies of the major academic and popular styles--neoclassicism, Greek revival, Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival--were adopted to at least some degree by most local builders. Preferred elements and motifs were used repeatedly, entering the vernacular repertoire and mixing with elements from other styles. Orange County builders and their clients were, on the whole, deeply conservative and isolated from popular national culture. Architectural embellishment in styles that had long since fallen out of favor in cities continued to be used in local buildings. For example, elements of the Federal style continued to appear in some Orange County buildings decades after the Greek Revival and Italianate styles had supplanted it in urban areas.

The Federal, or Adamesque, style is the earliest style represented in the Madison-Barbour District. It is a distinctly Anglo-American version of the neoclassical style popular throughout Europe in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Created by Robert Adam and other designers inspired by recent archaeological discoveries at Pompeii and Herculaneum, the style was lighter and more fanciful than the previous Georgian brand of classicism, a style expressed in the surviving colonial mansions of Tidewater Virginia.

Somerset (# 37), built for Thomas Macon in 1803, is the earliest unaltered high-style house in the district. A two-story brick structure with Georgian massing, Somerset commands a magnificent panorama of the region from its setting atop a 150-foot hill. The house features a seven-bay main facade, a raised basement, and a medium-height hipped roof flanked

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by four tall interior end chimneys. Originally, single-bay porches welcomed the visitor at both front and rear, but they were replaced by the present, larger porches in the early twentieth century.

Somerset--possibly the first large brick mansion erected in the district since James Madison, Sr. had built Montpelier in the 1760s--served as a benchmark for other big houses in the area. Its exceptional nature is suggested by an 1821 building contract for Frascati, an elaborate Jeffersonian house several miles away. The Frascati contract stipulated that "the general style of all the wood work [was] to be like [that at] Thomas Macon's dwelling house"

At Somerset, as at most Virginia plantation houses of the period, stylistic attributes were confined to ornamental woodwork. This included carved decoration and moldings on cornices, fireplace surrounds, wainscoting and staircases. Being an unusually grand house, Somerset also boasts a decorative archway in the central passage and bold cornices embellished with triglyphs and metopes. In the northwest room, arched alcoves frame the chimney breast.

The outside of the house, however, gives little indication of what lies within; the only exterior ornamentation is its modillion cornice. Like the coeval houses of the poor and middling farmers that originally surrounded it, Somerset is essentially a rectangular box. Unlike them, however, it had a hipped roof, rationalized proportions and uncompromising symmetry. It stood apart from contemporary houses in the area, though, more by virtue of its grand scale and brick construction than by adherence to stylistic formulas.

Aside from considerations of style, the house at Somerset was enormous for its time, measuring roughly 62' x 42'. With three full stories, including a raised basement, it contained over 7,000 square feet of living space. The house of the average farmer, in contrast, contained two or three small rooms totaling 500 to 800 square feet of floor space, or roughly one-tenth that of Somerset. The disparity between the mansion at Somerset and the area's typical farmhouses is even more apparent when one considers their relative monetary value: at \$11,400, Somerset was valued some twenty to thirty times that of the region's commonplace dwellings.

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In the two decades following the completion of Somerset, three major houses in the district were completed or expanded, all with stylistic features more pronounced than those at Somerset. Ranking among the most elaborate dwellings of their period in the state, they are: Montpelier, enlarged and remodeled ca. 1809-12; Barboursville, built 1814-22; and Frascati, erected 1821-23.

The first major private building campaign in the district in the 1810s was the enlargement and renovation of Montpelier. James Madison, Jr., then serving his first term as U.S. President and living at the White House in Washington, hired master builders James Dinsmore and John Neilson to undertake the work. Earlier, Thomas Jefferson had brought these men from Philadelphia to work for him at Monticello. Highly skilled in design as well as in the more mundane aspects of the building trades, they later became important independent builders and contractors in the region.

Dinsmore and Neilson's work at Montpelier involved adding matching single-story wings to the seven-bay main block, erecting a monumental two-story portico on the front of the house, and extending a one-story piazza across the rear. When the renovations of the 1810s were complete, Montpelier ranked as one of the great country houses of Virginia. American traveler John Finch, visiting the estate in the early 1830s, commented: "Montpelier is in the centre of a large plantation containing nearly six thousand acres of land . . . and it has a great resemblance to an English nobleman's mansion." Grandeur, however, was in the eye of the beholder. While Madison's neighbors would surely have seconded Finch's appraisal, the Frenchman Montlezun, visiting the house in 1816, described it as "plain on the exterior." He went on to express mild surprise that "Madison's . . . home is not at all pretentious, nor in consonance with what the high position of the owner would lead one to expect." This divergence of opinion clearly expresses the gap between European and American standards of style. While Montpelier could not compare to the grand houses of European nobility, it was nonetheless impressive enough to elicit respect from Madison's Virginia peers--as well as a measure of awe from the hardscrabble farmers of the neighborhood. In this respect Montpelier, like other big plantation houses, fulfilled its owner's social as well as practical needs.

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Barboursville, the next great house to rise in the district, was commissioned by another major political figure, James Barbour. Barbour (1775-1842) served as governor of Virginia, U.S. senator, and minister to the Court of Saint James. The house, built to designs by his friend Thomas Jefferson, was one of the most sophisticated dwellings of its period in the South. (Architectural historians have compared it favorably to such icons as Jefferson's Monticello and John Hartwell Cocke's Upper Bremo.) Although the house was gutted by fire on Christmas Day 1884 and was never rebuilt, the complete walls still stand, and the ruins have recently been stabilized. Much of the original appearance of the house, moreover, can be deduced from contemporary drawings and descriptions.

Like Monticello, Barboursville was a three-story house (counting the basement) disguised to look like a one-story house, a conceit Jefferson had admired in the fashionable new pavilions he had seen in Paris in the 1780s. The front of the Barboursville mansion was approached by a turf ramp that obscured the basement story and led directly to a monumental Roman Doric portico. The exterior of the house was more refined and highly articulated than that of Montpelier, featuring a demi-octagonal projecting central bay and scaled-down second-floor windows. Jefferson's drawings had called for an octagonal dome and a balustrade, but these were never built. The interior of Barboursville was perhaps even more inventive and dramatic than its exterior. The principal rooms, like those at Monticello and Bremo, were a full two stories in height, and the entry hall was octagonal. The fascination with geometric forms evident at Barboursville was a hallmark of Jefferson's style and of contemporary European neoclassicism in general. Indeed, it is probably fair to say that Barboursville represented the apogee of imported architectural taste in Orange County in the early nineteenth century.

Frascati, located four miles northeast of Barboursville, was erected for James Barbour's brother Philip Pendleton Barbour (1783-1841), a U.S. congressman, speaker of the House of Representatives, and U.S. Supreme Court judge. The house was built between 1821 and 1823, just as Barboursville was being finished. Frascati is as impressive as Barboursville, if more conventional. Like Somerset and Montpelier, it is a full two-story brick structure

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with double-pile, central-passage plan. Its exterior is distinguished by a monumental two-story pedimented Tuscan portico. This portico, like nearly every other feature of the house, is original, making Frascati the county's finest unaltered example of the Federal style.

Frascati was executed--and no doubt designed--by John M. Perry, another of the master builders who had worked under Jefferson at Monticello and the University of Virginia. Perry's primary craft was brickmasonry, and Frascati possesses some of the finest brickwork of its period in the state. Other aspects of the mansion's detailing are equally refined. For example, the great fan-shaped transom over the front door holds delicate, curvilinear tracery the equal of any in Philadelphia or London. The interior features handsome Adamesque mantels, a decorative archway dividing the passage, and magnificent plasterwork. The principal rooms display bold plaster cornices molded with swags and other classical motifs, while their ceilings have plaster medallions featuring bursts of acanthus leaves encircled by birds and winged cherubs. Frascati's most distinctive interior treatment, however, is the illusionistic wall painting in the front passage, imitating large blocks of cut and polished brown marble.

While very few houses in the Madison-Barbour District exhibit the Federal or Neoclassical style in their exterior form, at least two dozen display interior detailing in that style. These simpler, essentially vernacular houses range in size and elaboration from large dwellings like Annadale (an early-nineteenth-century-frame I house), to Sunnyside (a ca. 1830s one-room-plan log house). Most were built for relatively prosperous landowners and slaveholders. These people, like the Madisons and the Barbours, employed the style for both its personal appeal and for show.

Local builders continued to use the neoclassical decorative vocabulary--which by then had become part of the vernacular tradition--well into the 1840s. However, by the early 1850s Orange County builders and their clients began employing elements of the Greek Revival style. The Greek Revival, which gained wide currency in Europe in the first three decades of the nineteenth century, was popularized in America by patternbook authors Asher Benjamin and Minard Lafever in the 1830s and '40s. More austere than the Adamesque style, the Greek

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style was adopted slowly and piecemeal in central Virginia. It is seldom seen in its purer forms; more often than not, Federal and Greek stylistic elements were mixed in district houses built before 1860.

Greek-style houses in the Madison-Barbour District are generally blocky in overall form, with large-scale decorative elements and plain, uncarved surfaces. Exterior cornices, for example, are bolder than those of their Federal predecessors, and mantels feature flat pilasters and plain shelves rather than carved colonettes and complex moldings. Horizontal elements, such as transoms, replaced arched ones, and Greek orders were substituted for Roman ones. Unlike in New England, New York and Ohio, where the Greek Revival exerted a strong influence on the massing of houses, in Virginia the overall form of dwellings remained the same: Georgian massing continued to be used in large houses with Greek detailing, though roof pitches were lower, windows wider, and porches larger than in the Federal period.

Only six major houses in the district--all built between 1850 and 1860--incorporate consistent Greek detailing (Tetley, Hazelhurst and Thistlewood, which were probably built with Greek trim, lost it in twentieth-century remodelings). These include Beaumont (1855-57; # 3), Burlington (ca. 1850-57; # 7), Clifton (1856; # 27), Edgewood (1852; # 13), Glendale (1860; # 15), and Monteith (# 29), whose Greek-detailed ell addition was built in the late 1850s. All but one of these nine houses are full two-story, hipped-roof structures with some version of the central-passage plan. Five are double pile, and four have--or had--single-bay front porches with upper decks reached via a second-story doorway. Beaumont, which perhaps best exemplifies the style as it was employed in the area, features simple, restrained woodwork. Other houses, such as Monteith, display many Federal-style forms but use flattened Greek moldings and bolder proportions than previously favored. It is worth noting that four of these houses--Beaumont, Clifton, Edgewood and Monteith--were designed and built by a single builder, Maj. William A. Jennings of Clifton.

Only one of the seven houses, Burlington, embodies the full-blown Greek Revival as defined by patternbooks. A large white frame house set on a brick basement, Burlington was built for progressive agriculturist James Barbour Newman in the mid-1850s. Its T-shaped plan is

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unusual, featuring a central-passage-plan main block connecting to an original two-story side-passage-plan rear wing. Burlington's outstanding visual feature is its massive two-story front portico, carrying across the entire facade. Six giant Ionic Greek columns support a full entablature that wraps around the sides of the building. The house is one of the very few of its period in the state to employ a non-pedimented portico of this scale.

The talented but unknown builder--probably someone from outside the area--manipulated the scale of the building's other elements to keep them from being overwhelmed by the gigantic frontispiece. Window and door openings are oversized, and the chimneys have clustered stacks that echo the portico's columns. A cantilevered balcony with lattice railing extends across three-quarters of the upper floor. Besides providing useful space, the balcony articulates the building's facade without interrupting the lines of the portico.

Burlington's designer was evidently well acquainted with Asher Benjamin, the country's most prolific patternbook author and publisher during the first half of the nineteenth century. Many elements at Burlington--for example, the stepped lintels with Greek key pattern over the front openings--are direct copies from plates in Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830). The interior of the house employs other compositions from Benjamin's book, and is as impressive in its own way as the exterior. Though Burlington is not a particularly large house, the interior seems larger than that of other houses its size. This was accomplished by inflating the scale of the openings and trim, and by using a plan in which one room flows into another. For example, the two rooms flanking the central passage have folding doors nearly as wide as the rooms themselves; these could be opened during large gatherings to create a single ballroom measuring almost 50' x 19'. This large space, moreover, opens into the rear stair passage through a large arched opening formerly equipped with louvered doors.

The eclectic nature of architectural ornament in rural Virginia houses--and the conservatism of their builders and clients--is strongly evident at Burlington. Although the Greek style was used in a more thoroughgoing way than at any other house in the county, there remain curious anomalies. For example, the main stair features wave-form tread brackets like those used in local Federal-style houses of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

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Moreover, the stair balusters (also original) have a block-and-turned profile mainly seen in eighteenth-century houses. An old-fashioned but locally popular decorative form is also used for the balcony railing, which exhibits a Chinese lattice design similar to those published by Thomas Chippendale in the 1760s and introduced to central Virginia by Thomas Jefferson in the early 1800s.

In the late antebellum period, at the same time the Greek Revival was finding a place in the repertoires of Orange County builders, other styles were being adopted by the upper- and upper-middle classes in the nation's cities. Architectural patternbooks by A. J. Davis, Samuel Sloan and Henry Holley offered a grab bag of exotic styles ranging from Norman to Swiss, from Turkish and oriental to French Renaissance. The first of these styles to gain wide acceptance were the Gothic and Italianate. Although Davis's Gothic cottages and Italian villas were widely imitated in the Northern states, they seldom caught the fancy of conservative Virginia builders.

Only two houses in the district, Rockwood and the Cameron Lodge Gatehouse, display clear Gothic features. Rockwood, built in 1848, has been mentioned in the section on floor plans. The Gothic style was meant to evoke romantic associations, and Rockwood did just that. With its steep, multiple gables, the house seems a southern rendition of Hawthorne's House of the Seven Gables. Gothic-style features, however, are restricted to the building's massing; both inside and out detailing conforms to the local Federal-Greek decorative idiom.

Cameron Lodge Gatehouse (# 334), on the other hand, uses both picturesque massing and a range of Gothic-style details. Built shortly after the Civil War, this one-and-a-half-story gatekeeper's lodge features a U-shaped plan in which matching gable-fronted units are joined by a recessed porch. Small pointed-arch windows admit light to the loft; attenuated label moldings define the windows, and corbelled bricks form miniature crenellations on the chimney caps.

The Italianate style was no more popular in rural Virginia than the Gothic had been. The only houses in the Madison-Barbour District displaying aspects of the style are Anwesen (# 160), built in 1859; Liberty Hill (# 115), ca. 1870-80, and Bloomingdale (# 70), expanded

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and renovated in 1875. All three houses feature projecting eaves and bold exterior brackets in the Italianate style, but this is simply dressing for a plain rectangular building. The style was employed more wholeheartedly elsewhere in the county. Mayhurst, just outside district boundaries near the town of Orange, is perhaps the best example of "Carpenters' Italianate" in the state. Built for Col. John Willis of Rockwood in 1859-60, this large frame mansion features rusticated wood siding, paired windows with rounded hoods, a multi-gabled roofline with projecting eaves, and an elaborate belvedere with fanciful scroll-ornamented finial.

Other late-nineteenth-century styles--including the Romanesque, Second Empire, Eastlake, Stick, and Queen Anne styles--received less play in the region than the Gothic and Italianate. Though no major buildings displaying those styles stand in the district today, at least two--the mansions at Cameron Lodge and Mount Athos--survive in photographs, and subsidiary structures of the period still stand at both estates.

Cameron Lodge (# 158), which burned to the ground in 1912, stood atop a small mountain just north of Gordonsville. Erected in the 1870s or '80s for Alexander Cameron, a wealthy Richmond tobacco manufacturer, Cameron Lodge was one of the most remarkable private residences in the state. Parts of the house probably antedated the Civil War, and old photographs suggest it was built in several stages. Constructed entirely of wood, the house consisted of at least five distinct two-story blocks connected by verandas. The rambling building was unified by a consistent decorative treatment (its exuberant eaves treatment dripped with stalactite-like brackets), and by a complex outline defined by an array of polygonal bays, balconies, flaring chimney caps, and cupolas. Looking as much like a resort hotel as a private residence, the mansion was dominated by a four-story wooden tower crowned by an elaborate mansard roof with bullseye windows and iron cresting. Cameron Lodge, with its asymmetrically juxtaposed blocks of vernacular form overlain with stylish pattern-book decoration, embodied the picturesque qualities that were the beau ideal for large country houses of the period.

Mount Athos (# 71) was erected around 1900 on a tall hill in the northeastern part of the district. The house was designed by Knoxville architect George F. Barber for Walter G.

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Newman, an eccentric young tycoon who had grown up in Orange County and made his fortune on Wall Street. Barber, who published several books of house plans distributed nationally around the turn of the century, was especially proud of Mt. Athos, one of the most expensive dwellings he ever designed. Built of Tennessee brownstone at a cost of over \$40,000, the two-and-a-half-story mansion was an exuberant example of the Queen Anne style, displaying wraparound verandas, projecting bays, recessed balconies and polygonal towers, the whole overlain with a hodgepodge of ornament. Barber boasted of the house in his 1905 catalog Modern Dwellings, noting that

The porch columns are of Tennessee marble, polished,
with Ionic caps carved from the same material. The roof is of red
slate, and the finials on all towers are very elaborate, made of copper
and gilded with pure gold leaf, and sparkle beautifully in the sunlight.

The mansion burned, probably at the hands of an arsonist, within a decade of its construction, but a number of interesting contemporary structures remain on the property. These include castellated stone entry gates, an ashlar carriagehouse with stepped-parapet gables, and three cast-iron pavilions set beside an artificial pond.

Mount Athos represents the Queen Anne style taken to its limits. Elsewhere in the Madison-Barbour District, though, stand middle-class farmhouses displaying pared-down elements of the style. The Queen Anne was a revival style combining English vernacular and Renaissance forms of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The style was widely emulated in the U.S. during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, especially in urban areas. Its hallmarks include complex massing and rooflines, together with use of projecting polygonal bays, turrets, and wraparound verandas. Over a dozen farmhouses in the district--most of them variants of the I houses--show elements of the style. Good examples include the Haney House (# 771), the Varner House (# 768), the old farmhouse at Hampstead (# 114), the Maxa House at Liberty Mills (# 1059), and the Golgen House in Old Somerset (# 695). None of these, however, display the elaborate decorative details often seen in urban examples of the style.

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The English Arts and Crafts movement of the late nineteenth century, together with a new-found interest in Japanese architecture and American colonial buildings, generated the Craftsman style in the U.S. during the first decades of the twentieth century. A reform movement led by California architects Greene and Greene, and designers such as Gustav Stickley, the Craftsman aesthetic emphasized simplicity of form and decoration, open and rationalized plans, harmony with natural surroundings, and domestic comfort and convenience. House types based on these principles, including the Bungalow and Foursquare, were specifically adapted for the middle-class homeowner, and plans for them were widely disseminated in pattern books and magazine articles. Over a million Craftsman-style houses were erected across the county between 1910 and 1930; many were prefab structures marketed by large retail firms like Sears and Montgomery Ward. Though most popular in towns and cities, Bungalow, Craftsman and Foursquare houses also enjoyed wide acceptance in rural areas. Though most Orange County builders and their clients continued to choose traditional forms like the I-house and other vernacular types, a number of Craftsman-style or Craftsman-influenced dwellings were erected in the district between 1910 and 1940.

The Williams House (# 733) in Barboursville, a Sears Roebuck prefab house, is the best and most elaborate Craftsman-style house in the Madison-Barbour District. Based on "The Westly", a model published in Sears catalogs between 1913 and 1929, the Williams house is a commodious one-and-a-half-story weatherboarded frame dwelling featuring a full-length recessed front veranda with paired wooden posts, a sweeping gable roof with projecting eaves, and an oversized front dormer opening onto a balcony. Exterior detailing is simple but assertive, consisting of triple windows, Stick-style eaves brackets, exposed rafter ends, and patterned wood-shingle sheathing (on the dormer). Other Bungalow-style houses in the district are smaller and plainer, borrowing only a few of the style's salient features. Typical examples include the McDonald House (# 1050), a pair of hipped-roofed cottages in the village of Barboursville (#s 740 and 744), and two gable-roofed houses (#s 750 and 776) nearby.

The Foursquare house might be more accurately called a morphological type than a full-fledged style, being characterized by blocky two-story elevations, a squarish plan, hipped roof, and minimal ornament. The Foursquare was plain and practical. Perhaps for this

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reason--together with the fact it was similar in form to the popular I-house--the Foursquare saw fairly wide use in rural Orange County. At least fifteen examples of the style stand in the district today. These include house # 765 near Barboursville, house # 733 on Rt. 33, and the Fink House (# 1087) at Somerset Station. The latter, built in 1926, is distinguished by its two-tier front porch, demonstrating how a national house form like the Foursquare could be adapted to the Virginia climate and local preferences.

Of all the popular twentieth-century architectural styles in Orange County, the Colonial Revival was the deepest rooted and most enduring. A national style born in the Northeast in the late nineteenth century, it harked back to earlier American architectural forms, combining elements of vernacular, Georgian and Federal styles. The first examples of the style in the Madison-Barbour District, built between 1900 and 1920, tended to be large, pretentious houses. Later, after 1920, the style was used more widely, with vernacular (sometimes Virginia-based) versions of the style being adopted by middle-class farm families.

One of the first full-blown Colonial Revival houses to rise in the district was Rocklands (# 181), a brick mansion designed ca. 1905 by an unknown architect. Rocklands served as a summer home for Thomas Atkinson, owner of the Southern Stove Works in Richmond. A two-story, five-bay brick house with an imposing hexastyle, composite-order front portico, the house represented a renaissance of the classical forms embodied in local Federal-style houses like Frascati, built three generations earlier. Rocklands was extensively and artfully remodeled in the 1930s under Mrs. Doris Neale, who commissioned fashionable New York architect William L. Bottomley to update the house. Mrs. Neale thought the mansion would be more livable if it were smaller. Bottomley obliged her by taking off a large rear guest wing and by removing the original tall basement story under the main block. Once lowered to grade, the front portico communicated directly with the broad lawn that sweeps downhill from the house. Unaltered since the 1930s, the Rocklands mansion is one of the handsomest in the district, commanding panoramic views of a parklike lawn, a large pond, rolling pastures, and the distant Blue Ridge Mountains.

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Even more impressive than Rocklands is Tivoli (# 209), built ca. 1902 as a summer home for Mr. and Mrs. John T. Anderson of Richmond. Occupying the crest of a hill south of Somerset, Tivoli is a two-and-a-half-story brick structure surrounded on three sides by a peripteral portico supported by gigantic Corinthian columns. French doors open off the major rooms onto the portico, and Federal-style dormers framed by pilasters pierce the roof.

Overlooking terraced gardens, Tivoli is the quintessential Colonial Revival mansion of the classical mode, combining a stage-set quality (created by its great white columns) with well-crafted domestic detailing suggestive of Federal style houses in the Mid-Atlantic states. Possibly designed by the renowned New York architect Stanford White (this attribution is currently being investigated), Tivoli is the grandest of the district's early twentieth-century houses, epitomizing the taste of the monied urban families who were then buying up farms in Orange and surrounding counties.

Lochiel, (# 141), built ca. 1916-18 for Flora Zinn, daughter of Alexander Cameron of Cameron Lodge, was of a scale and quality equal to that of Tivoli, but it projected a more domestic demeanor. Designed by the New York architectural firm of Griffin & Wynkoop, Lochiel looks more like a house one would find in an exclusive suburb of New York or Philadelphia than in the Virginia countryside. Rising from a terrace on the side of a steep hill, the mansion is approached by a formal axial drive leading to a granite-paved forecourt. The Georgian-style house with its two-and-a-half-story elevations, seven-bay front and steep hipped roof looks larger than it actually is. Unlike its double-pile prototypes, Lochiel is only one room deep, being designed to take full advantage of the cooling breezes rolling down the forested mountainside. Graced with handsome proportions and detailing, the Lochiel mansion and gardens were featured in a lavishly illustrated national-magazine article in the 1930s.

Another Georgian style brick mansion, Achnacarry (# 332), was built in 1923-24 on another portion of the Cameron estate for Ewan Don Cameron, son of Alexander Cameron. Designed by Philadelphia architect Horace W. Sellers, the house is more simply articulated than Lochiel or Tivoli. The massing of the house is less formal as well, consisting of a tall, two-and-a-half-story main block only one room deep connecting to a lower east wing containing an arcaded porch at one end. The refined detailing includes Flemish-bond brickwork, gray marble steps, and dormers with segmental-arched roofs. An exquisite Georgian-style

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frontispiece with scrolled pediment marks the front door and visually substitutes for a porch. As at Lochiel the house stands on a terrace well below the crest of Cameron Mountain. Also like Lochiel, Achnacarry has a separate garage-cum-quarters, designed en suite with the main house and standing several yards from it.

In contrast to the houses discussed above, Gaston Hall (# 684) was designed and built by a local contractor. Larger than either Lochiel or Achnacarry, Gaston Hall was erected 1909-10 for George Zinn, stepson of William duPont of Montpelier. Of formal composition, the house has a symmetrical five-bay, two-and-a-half-story, double-pile main block with monumental pedimented front portico. Connected to the main block by short hyphens are matching one-story, single-pile wings that were added slightly later. Each wing (one served as a ballroom, the other as a huge game room) is set on a tall basement and is capped by a wooden balustrade. The general form of the house recalls early Mid-Atlantic rather than Virginia precedents; the house may well have been inspired by one of the duPont family houses in the Brandywine Valley. Ficklin was a skilled builder, but he was not a trained architect, and the proportions and detailing at Gaston Hall are noticeably less refined than at similar-sized houses in the district.

The district's most imposing early-twentieth-century Georgian Revival houses are all of brick construction. Wood framing, however, was the construction method of choice for other large but less pretentious Colonial Revival houses. The earliest of these is Bloomfield (# 116), a two-and-a-half-story, double-pile house built around 1905 for James B. Newman, a local farmer. Representing an enlargement to an older family house, the main section of Bloomfield borrows only a small number of elements from the newly popular Colonial style. The main block is of traditional boxy vernacular form, dressed up by a hipped roof with broadly projecting eaves and oversized pedimented dormers. Dormers pierce all planes of the roof, and the giant central dormer is lighted by a squat Palladian window.

Inverness (# 683), the next large frame house built in the district, was designed in orthodox Colonial style by the Richmond firm of Carneal and Johnston in 1915. Built for Barton Cameron, a son of Alexander Cameron of Cameron Lodge, it occupies a spectacular

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mountaintop site overlooking the town of Gordonsville. The house features a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, double-pile main block and an original two-story rear ell. Three similar single-bay porches stand at the front both ends of the main block; a balustraded terrace originally carried across the front. The essentially unaltered building features such "colonial" features as tall brick chimneys, a fanlight doorway, and a pendentive cornice.

Later Colonial-style houses in the district, like Mount Athos (# 71), Cairngorm (# 11) and Hampstead (#114), all erected between the mid-1920s and 1940, tended to be less formal than their predecessors. The present house at Mount Athos was built in 1935 on the site of Walter G. Newman's second stone mansion. Large but informal, the new house used recycled stone for the first story and wood framing for the second. Both the main block and a long one-story wing feature verandas from which to enjoy the spectacular mountaintop views.

Cairngorm, built in 1926 for Donald Cameron, was designed by architect Lloyd C. Major. A relatively modest, dormered, one-and-a-half-story frame house, it suggests Mid-Atlantic rather than Virginia prototypes, having been designed before the Colonial Williamsburg restoration reached full stride. Cairngorm is, however, an early rural Virginia example of the informal, vernacular-revival house that was to become so popular in American suburbs from the 1930s through the 1950s.

At the same time these new houses were going up, several antebellum plantation dwellings were being enlarged or renovated in the Colonial style. These include the large brick Federal-period houses Waverley and Montpelier, and the Greek Revival houses Tetley and Hazelhurst. At Tetley (# 106) a two-story portico with tall plinth was erected at the front of the house and two-story wings were added to either side. At Hazelhurst (# 20), the roof was raised, dormers and modillion cornice were added, and a Federal-style front porch was erected. Blue Run (# 06), an early vernacular frame house, was renovated in the Colonial style in 1936. Built in the 1850s as a central-passage-plan house, its roof was raised and it was given a two-story front veranda and long one-story wings. Its owner, Margaret Gray, seems to have made a hobby of renovating antebellum houses in the area; she also updated The Riggory, Oak Hill and Kinloch in the nearby Cismont area of Albemarle County.

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By the 1930s, a few middle-class families in the district were also building houses in the Colonial Revival style. These generally followed standard forms copied from builders' catalogs; showing no allegiance to the local vernacular, they resembled thousands of other houses in towns and cities across the country. A good example is Maple Crest (# 1085) at Somerset Station, a medium-sized brick house erected around 1930 for W. L. Johnston, proprietor of a successful general merchandise store next door. In addition to houses like Maple Crest, a few large, architect-designed dwellings continued to be built in the district. Outstanding later houses in the style include Hampstead (# 114), designed in 1939 by Henderson Heyward; Windholme (late 1940s; # 10); and Ballintobber (late 1940s; # 1063). Ballintobber, a large brick house erected for Dr. Henry A. Bonyng, a retired New York physician, was the last imposing Georgian style house to rise in the district. Still, the influence of the Colonial Revival lingers on: many of the larger, suburban type houses built in the district from the 1950s through the 1980s show some evidence of the style, incorporating features such as dormers, steep gable roofs, exterior chimneys and classical door treatments.

Outbuildings and Farm Buildings

In the period before the Civil War, the bigger Virginia plantations were by and large self-sufficient, producing nearly all their own food, clothing and other necessities. European and Northern travelers often remarked that these plantations--with their array of domestic outbuildings and rows of slave houses--resembled small villages. In 1839, a Boston writer visiting Montpelier observed that slaves produced nearly everything that was needed on the farm, making "such an establishment . . . a little kingdom to itself."

Tower Hill in Surry County, a well documented but otherwise typical mid-nineteenth-century Virginia plantation, illustrates the range of outbuildings and farm buildings common to the region in the antebellum era. A detailed drawing of Tower Hill executed about 1860 shows that it had ten domestic outbuildings facing a lane running at right angles to the main house. These included a kitchen-cum-weaving house, a dairy, storehouses, two smokehouses, two craft shops, a wash house and guest houses. Further from the main house stood a

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carriage house, two stables, wagon sheds, a granary with attached saddle room, barns, corn cribs, poultry shelters, a cider mill, a smithy, and a brick yard and kiln. Dwellings for domestic servants stood in a group near the main house, but field slaves were housed in separate communities at a distance from the main complex. All the larger antebellum farmsteads in the Madison-Barbour District once had similar groups of buildings, and even those small farms not worked by slaves had at least a few domestic outbuildings and farm structures.

Generally, outbuildings and farm buildings were neither as well built nor as well maintained as the main dwelling of a farm; many were short-lived. Today very few Virginia properties have truly representative collections of early support structures, and those in the Madison-Barbour District are no exception. The best surviving antebellum domestic complexes include those at Glendale (# 15), Graves Farm (aka Oak Grove Farm; # 675), Hilton (# 140) and Tetley (# 106), each of which has three or more early outbuildings. Farm buildings are somewhat better represented. Glendale, Graves Farm, Ingleside, Springdale and Waverley all have at least one antebellum barn, as well as a fairly representative collection of later farm structures. A number of other properties, including Frascati (# 14), Waverley (# 113), Cameron Lodge (# 158), Rocklands (# 179), and Hampstead (# 114) have well preserved collections of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century farm buildings.

Domestic Outbuildings

The most impressive but least characteristic early outbuildings in the district are those at Barboursville (# 02). A pair of nearly identical two-story, Flemish-bond brick structures, the Barboursville dependencies housed a variety of domestic service and storage spaces under a single roof. Built into the side of a hill just west of the main house, they are symmetrical, five-bay, hipped-roofed structures with single-story elevations on the north side and two-story elevations on the south. The south facades have two-story galleries supported by tall brick columns painted white. The large scale of these buildings underscores the important role service buildings played in the nineteenth century, when the planter's dwelling was only one element in a much larger ensemble.

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Of all the early domestic outbuildings in the district, detached kitchens are the most numerous. Kitchens were also the largest and best-built outbuildings in antebellum Virginia. Even modest sized dwellings like the Fitzhugh House were served by a detached rather than an integral kitchen. The outdoor kitchen had a long tradition in Virginia. In the late seventeenth century the kitchen was spun off from the main house in order to segregate servants from the family's private quarters. Detached kitchens also reduced the threat of fire in the main house, and they kept heat and cooking odors out of the dwelling. Kitchens often doubled as laundries, and their lofts were used as sleeping quarters by a cook or other servant.

At least twelve detached kitchens have been recorded in the Madison-Barbour District. Although so-called summer kitchens were used to some extent in the postbellum period, all of the district's recorded examples are antebellum, and most are associated with large plantation houses. Kitchens, like dwellings, were usually of frame construction, but those at Frascati, Waverley and Tetley are of brick. All surviving examples in the district are a single story, having either one- or two-room plans. Kitchens were generally simple, utilitarian structures, indifferent to the stylistic pretensions of the main house. The fanciest kitchen in the district is the one at Frascati (# 14), which boasts Flemish-bond brickwork, a mousetooth cornice and parapet gables. It is, however, no larger than the typical two-room-plan kitchen at much humbler plantations. Some kitchens were small indeed. The frame kitchen behind the hall-parlor-plan Fitzhugh House (# 738) in the village of Barboursville measures only 14' x 18'.

Smokehouses and meathouses were at least as common as kitchens. Used for curing and storing meat (the term "meathouse" applies to buildings in which the meat was simply salted, not smoked), they were plain, windowless buildings usually measuring between ten and sixteen feet square. At least eight antebellum smokehouses stand in the district. These include buildings at Anwesen, Buckland, Annadale, Glendale, Hilton, Montebello, Somerset, Springdale and Waverley. Of these, only one is brick: the smokehouse at Anwesen.

Diaries or milk houses, used to process and store milk and other dairy products, were another essential building on most plantations. Only one example, however, has been

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recorded in the district; it stands at Hilton. Icehouses were less common than other domestic outbuildings, but four examples have been recorded in the district. Besides the ice pit beneath the garden temple at Montpelier, icehouses stand at Old Marsh Run farm, Cameron Lodge and Tetley. The Tetley icehouse (# 106) is an octagonal frame structure with polygonal roof, set on a raised pit of rubblestone. The Cameron Lodge icehouse (# 158), which probably dates to the late nineteenth century, is a large stone structure built into the side of a steep hill and entered at grade through an arched brick doorway.

No detached offices have been identified in the district, but one of the Barboursville dependencies probably included at least one room to conduct plantation business. Plantation schoolhouses were uncommon, and the only surviving example in the district stands at Hilton (# 140). Several other farms, though, are known to have had private schools at one time.

Other kinds of domestic outbuildings, including woodsheds, storage buildings and pump houses, stand at postbellum farms in the district, but the limited scope of the 1985 survey precluded examination of all these structures. Many farm families in the district continued to use dairies, smokehouses and other traditional outbuildings well into the twentieth century. For example, a smokehouse built around 1920 stands behind the Utz House (# 754) in the village of Barboursville. This shed-roofed structure was used for storing meat as late as the 1940s and '50s, when the owners operated the main house as a tourist home. Other small structures such as privies and wellheads continued to be built until the mid-twentieth century. Due to economic necessity, old traditions live on in some parts of the district. In Tibbstown, for example, residents of at least one house (#1014) still draw water from a backyard well using a rope and bucket.

Wellheads and privies were common buildings in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but they became obsolete, and few early examples survive. (A frame privy stands in the yard at Beaumont, but it is much later than the main house.) Far more common are garages, which have continued to fill a demand to the present. Several dozen garages antedating 1940 have been recorded in the district, and many of these remain substantially unchanged. Examples include those at Campbellton, Buckland and Glendale. Their predecessors, carriagehouses, were common on larger farms in the nineteenth century, but few remain today. The most

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substantial and least altered examples in the district are the two-story frame carriagehouse at Rocklands (# 179) and the large brick example at Montpelier (# 30), built between 1902 and 1905.

Other outbuildings erected for both domestic and farm use include woodsheds, well houses, pump houses and acetylene storage buildings. Several examples of these building types, all twentieth-century, stand at various farms in the district. In the early part of this century, before the advent of rural electricity, prefabricated windmills proved a popular means of pumping water to farm and dwelling. An early example stands at Glendale (# 15), as does an unusual water-storage structure supporting a large iron tank. The tank is housed in a twenty-foot-high weatherboarded frame tower with walls that taper inward toward the top.

Farm Buildings

Properties in the Madison-Barbour Historic District provide a representative sample of farm buildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, what sets the district apart from other areas of the Virginia Piedmont is the exceptional collection of early-twentieth-century farm buildings at Montpelier and the unusually good sample of mid-nineteenth-century barns and corn houses on several other farms. Research on early farm buildings in Piedmont has been sketchy to date, but limited evidence suggests that few farm structures antedating 1880 survive in the region. The recent Madison-Barbour survey turned up six unaltered barns and three corn houses built ca. 1840-70 or earlier. These buildings have helped give a fuller picture of agricultural practices in the region in the mid-nineteenth century.

It was agriculture, of course, that generated the money to build the big plantation houses that give the Madison-Barbour Historic District its distinctive character. Ironically, the farm buildings that were instrumental in building the wealth that built the houses have mostly disappeared. For example, while some two dozen plantation houses in the district antedate 1840, it is unlikely that a single farm building survives from that period. This paucity of early farm buildings is characteristic of eastern Virginia as a whole.

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In both Piedmont and Tidewater, farmers in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries erected small, insubstantial farm buildings. Shoddily built and poorly maintained, few lasted more than twenty or thirty years. This was due to several factors. Perhaps most important, labor was expensive and in short supply; available hands were put to work raising labor-intensive tobacco crops, leaving little time to built complex, mortice-and-tenon box-frame buildings. Too, the colonists that settled eastern Virginia did not bother to shelter their livestock, but left them outside to weather the relatively mild winters. In addition, Virginia farmers traditionally threshed their wheat outdoors on platforms rather than inside the barn, as was the practice in much of England and in the colder states to the north. This too obviated the need for large barns.

In contrast to late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century farmers in the Shenandoah Valley and northern Virginia, who sometimes built large, multipurpose barns of stone or brick, their counterparts in central Piedmont and Tidewater generally built small, specialized frame or log structures. These included granaries for storing wheat and other small grains, corn houses for storing unshelled maize, tobacco barns for hanging tobacco, and small English barns for storing a variety of grain and fodder crops. (Occasionally, on better farms, structures called "cow houses" were erected to shelter cattle.) Not until the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries did the farmers of Orange County build large, multipurpose barns like their contemporaries in the Valley of Virginia, who had long been influenced by German farming practices.

Tobacco was the main cash crop in Orange County from the first days of settlement in the 1720s until the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, when wheat began to vie with it. Few if any eighteenth-century tobacco barns remain in the state, but contemporary drawings and descriptions indicate they were plain log structures, generally no more than twenty feet square, with tall walls to accommodate a maximum number of tobacco-drying sticks. Only one barn of this type is known to survive in the Madison-Barbour District, and it probably dates to the last third of the nineteenth century. The tobacco barn at Ingleside (# 118) is a log building roughly twenty feet square. Constructed of partly-hewn oak logs crudely saddlenotched at the corners, the building was later expanded by lean-tos at either end. Another early tobacco barn stands at Hampstead (# 114). Larger than the

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Ingleside barn, and of frame construction, it probably dates to the mid- or late-nineteenth century. In the early part of this century it was moved to its present site, where it was later used to store lumber.

As on the traditional English farm, the largest agricultural building on most antebellum Piedmont plantations was the grain barn, which was also used for storing hay, fodder, and miscellaneous farm equipment. Orange County insurance policies from the early nineteenth century show that most local barns were log or frame structures between sixteen and thirty feet square, with side lean-tos for storing wagons and carts, or extra fodder. The policies indicate that most farms had no permanent shelters at all for livestock.

The earliest barns in the Madison-Barbour district date to the late antebellum period, when Piedmont barns were evolving into larger, more inclusive structures. All these barns seem to be descended from the medium-sized English barns common in Tidewater. Some, however, show the influence of the Germanic barns of the Valley of Virginia, being built on a sloping site to create accessible basement space for livestock.

Six barns from the period 1840-70 stand in the district. Four of these are of frame construction, one is brick, and one is log. Ranging from about 20' x 27' to forty feet square, all are a single story with tall gable roofs containing ample loft space for hay and fodder. Unlike most twentieth-century barns, they are entered through doors on their longitudinal facades rather than their gable ends.

The smaller barns, like the one at Ingleside (# 118) were probably used exclusively for grain and fodder storage, but the larger ones housed livestock in their basements. Three of the barns--those at Glendale (# 15), Springdale (# 38) and Graves Farm (# 675)--are set on a sloping site and have full rubblestone basements open on the southern side. These barns permitted cattle, horses, mules or sheep to enter for shelter and feeding. One barn--the brick barn at Waverley (# 113)--has an enclosed basement that is exposed on the downhill side. Unlike the other district barns, its basement is accessible only through two small gable-end doors; it was probably designed for storing root crops rather than for housing

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livestock. (This barn is also the only one of the group fitted with original glazed windows.)

In the late nineteenth century, farmers throughout Piedmont began building larger, multipurpose barns. Most of these new barns were influenced to some degree by the flourishing agricultural literature of the day, which provided detailed plans for building up-to-date, "scientific" barns. The authors of this literature, in turn, were influenced by the vernacular farm buildings of the Northeast and Midwest, where the cold climate and large-scale mechanized farming demanded larger buildings combining a variety of functions. Good examples of these new, larger barns stand at Bloomingdale (# 70), High Point (# 119) and Rocklands (# 181). The High Point and Rocklands barns both have full basements exposed on the downhill side, and the latter barn also has a projecting forebay like the German barns of northern and western Virginia.

Two postbellum barns at Cameron Lodge (# 158) also show the influence of published barn designs. Most farm buildings in Orange, as elsewhere in the state, were utilitarian structures; they were rarely accorded gratuitous ornament. The horse and cow barns at Cameron Lodge prove the exception to this rule, being designed en suite with the main house. Both were probably built in the 1870s or '80s, at the same time Alexander Cameron put up his extravagant mansion; they were almost certainly the most stylish barns of their day in the district. Both are medium-sized, two-story frame structures set on rock basements and sheathed with a combination of wood shingles, weatherboards, and board-and-batten siding. The barns feature bracketed eaves, and doors and windows with pointed- and segmental-arched heads highlighted by decorative hoods.

Barn design continued to change rapidly in the early twentieth century as American agriculture grew increasingly sophisticated. Barns grew larger and were built with gambrel or curved roofs, allowing more room for hay storage. Wide exterior doors permitted wagons and machinery inside for better loading; and hayforks and carriers operated by motorized pulleys made filling and emptying the loft easier and more efficient. Tall cupola-like vents pierced the roof to release excess heat and prevent fires sparked by spontaneous

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combustion. Interiors were equipped with specialized spaces for work, storage and livestock.

In the early twentieth century new materials such as poured concrete and concrete block began to be used in the construction of barns and other farm buildings. Poured concrete was widely used in Orange County for the foundations and floors of dairy and other barns beginning in the 1910s and '20s. Unaltered examples of barns using new materials and scientific plans stand at Hampstead (# 114), Boughan Farm (# 1042), Oakland Dairy Farm (# 1010), Annandale (# 105), Milford (# 143), and Montpelier (# 30). None of these barns have basements. They are of balloon-frame or concrete-block construction, have lightly-framed gambrel or curved roofs, and were equipped from the beginning with up-to-date machinery for loading hay, milking cows, and cleaning stalls.

Another traditional agricultural building type, the corn house or corncrib, is represented in the district by three early examples, including antebellum frame structures at Springdale (# 38) and Beaumont (# 03), and by a mid-nineteenth-century log building at Hilton (# 140). In eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century Virginia, unshelled corn was stored in small buildings called corn houses rather than in the main barn, which was reserved for small grains, hay and shelled corn. Following harvest, corn remained in the corn house until the slack winter season, when workers had time to strip it from the cob.

Like barns, the earliest corn houses were small, cheaply built log structures. The earliest surviving examples in the district, though, are framed buildings. The corn houses at Beaumont and Springdale, both probably erected in the 1850s, measure 12' x 26' and 11' x 20', respectively. They are carefully constructed heavy-timber buildings with two-room plans. Both have projecting front loft gables which contain a small door through which corn was loaded into a slat-sided rear bin. The corn house at Hilton is a larger structure built of squared logs V-notched at the corners. Entered on the longitudinal facade, it has two square cribs flanking a central aisle.

Well built corncribs became more common in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Of balloon-frame construction, they were sheathed with narrow, horizontal slats

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to promote ventilation. Some, like the corncrib at Ingleside (# 118), was a small one- or two-room structure. Others, like the corn house at High Point (# 119) were quite large structures with central or side runways. These permitted wagons to park under shelter while being loaded or unloaded. Modern metal storage buildings eventually replaced traditional framed corn houses. An early example of a prefabricated metal corncrib, oval in plan and possibly dating to the turn of the century, stands at Cameron Lodge (# 158).

Crop storage underwent revolutionary change in the early twentieth century with the introduction of the silo, developed in the upper Midwest in the 1880s and popularized in the Mid-Atlantic states in the early 1900s. The first silos were relatively small wooden structures. By the 1910s and 20s, larger, taller silos built of poured concrete or hollow terra-cotta tile blocks became the norm. Later, in the 1940s and '50s, they were supplanted by concrete-block or patented fiberglass-and-metal silos. Over a dozen brown-glazed terra-cotta silos stand in the district. Examples can be seen at Rocklands, Frascati, Milford and Hazelhurst farms. The district's largest silos, erected in the 1960s and '70s, stand at Somerset and Hampstead farms. Throughout the district, silos are important visual elements of the agricultural landscape.

Another building type that flourished in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries was the farm vehicle and machine shed. These were simple, inexpensive wooden structures with shed or gable roofs. Ranging from about twenty feet to sixty feet or more in length, machine sheds housed a wide variety of equipment, including machine plows, tractors, harrows, drills, cultivators, spreaders, reapers, mowers, (hay) binders, tedders (for turning and drying hay in the field), loaders, threshing machines, and steam engines. In addition, there were carts, wagons, carriages, buggies, and later, cars and trucks. (An outstanding collection of farm machinery and vehicles of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century vintage is displayed along the highway at Fairfield View Dairy Farm, in Somerset. This farm, operated by William G. Roberts, serves as the site of the annual Steam and Gas Pasture Party, a charitable event featuring exhibitions of antique tractors, farm machinery, and steam and gas engines.)

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Horses have always occupied a key place in the agricultural landscape of Orange County. Horse breeding has been an important source of income for many farmers since at least the late nineteenth century, though it never approached the economic importance of cattle breeding. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, horses were bred mainly for riding, or for pulling plows, wagons or passenger vehicles. In the 1920s, however, following the introduction of the automobile and the influx of several wealthy Northern families, horses were raised on a larger scale for hunting, pleasure riding and show. Large and well-built horse barns and stables from that period stand at Waverley (# 113), Mount Athos (# 71) and Montpelier (# 30). In the 1930s, Marion duPont Scott established a racetrack at Montpelier. DuPont was only reviving a long local tradition, however: James Barbour had erected a racecourse at Barboursville in the early nineteenth century, and Arthur Davenport had built one at Thistlewood in the 1890s.

In the twentieth century cheap, efficient and readily accessible rail and truck transport allowed local farmers to market poultry and eggs as well as dairy and beef. While poultry (mainly chickens) had always been raised for sale locally, by the early twentieth century a number of Orange County farmers were raising them on a commercial scale. Today large poultry houses stand at Sanford Farm (# 227) and Piedmont Turkey Farm (# 901). Earlier examples are lightly framed wooden structures, but many of those built after 1930 are constructed of concrete block. Long, low buildings, some of the district's chicken houses measure a hundred feet or more in length.

A Model Country Estate: Montpelier under the duPonts

Located about two miles west of the town of Orange, Montpelier is the largest single property in the Madison-Barbour Historic District. Established by Ambrose Madison in the 1720s and improved by his son James and his grandson James Jr., the fourth U.S. president, Montpelier remained in the Madison family until 1844, when the widowed Dolley Madison sold it. The property passed through the hands of a half-dozen owners until it was purchased in 1901 by William duPont of Delaware.

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DuPont, heir to one of America's great manufacturing fortunes, created a veritable agricultural company town at Montpelier, one that epitomized the changes that up-to-date farming methods and large scale capital investment were bringing to Piedmont Virginia. In the process of expanding and restructuring farming operations at Montpelier, duPont created an American version of an English country estate.

William duPont (1855-1928) was born and raised at his family's home near Wilmington and spent his early adult years helping manage the family's explosives-manufacturing empire. In the early 1890s he ran the Repauno Chemical Company, and by the early twentieth century he was the biggest taxpayer in the state. A divorce and remarriage, however, estranged him from family members, changing the course of his life. In 1893 he moved with his second wife, Annie Rogers Zinn, to Binfield Park, an estate in rural England. There they began raising a family. Several pleasant years in Britain gave duPont a taste for the life of an English country squire. On his return to the United States he sought to duplicate that lifestyle, preferably at a good distance from Wilmington. On a trip through Virginia in his capacity as a director of the Southern Railway, he visited Montpelier. Shortly afterward he had an agent buy the entire farm.

DuPont moved his family to Montpelier in August 1902 and immediately began transforming it into a model country estate. He bought up surrounding properties, bringing the farm to over 2600 acres, and he embarked on an ambitious building campaign. By 1912 he had erected or remodeled over a hundred buildings, had created a complete infrastructure of roads and modern utilities, and had tripled the size of the Madison mansion from fifteen to fifty-five rooms. When finished, Montpelier stood as one of the largest and most highly developed country estates in Virginia.

DuPont was not the only urban outsider to create a country seat in post-Reconstruction Piedmont. Other wealthy industrialists, including native Virginians, had established country estates in Orange County over the previous half-century. In the postbellum era, Richard Barton Haxall and later Thomas Atkinson, both flush with money from Richmond industries, had built large summer homes and introduced progressive farming practices to the area. Before duPont arrived on the scene, Alexander Cameron was perhaps the ultimate player

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at this game, creating an elaborate Victorian retreat atop Cameron Mountain in the 1870s. In 1879, Virginia writer George Bagby--inspired by what Haxall had wrought at Rocklands--forecasted that "With rare exceptions, the rule in the South hereafter will be what it has long been in the North and Europe, that the handsomest country seats will belong to opulent men whose fortunes have been acquired at some pursuit other than farming."

DuPont, however, bested all these men, epitomizing the role of the latter-day country squire. His farming operations were on a large scale, but were geared as much toward aesthetics as profitability. He was an aficionado of fine horses and traditional horse-drawn conveyances; refusing to permit automobiles on the estate, he would send a coach-and-four to pick up visitors at the main gate. He socialized freely with the other monied families in the area, and his stepson and several cousins settled on farms nearby, building or modernizing such key Madison-Barbour properties as Gaston Hall, Waverley, Frascati, and Lochiel.

Of all the county's big early-twentieth-century estates, Montpelier is the least altered. The land, buildings and infrastructure were carefully maintained throughout the eighty-year duPont tenure; in 1983, when Marion duPont Scott bequeathed the entire property to the National Trust, the farm looked very much as it did in 1912. The Trust's policy has been to keep the property essentially as it was under the duPonts. Open to the public since 1987, Montpelier gives visitors an opportunity to see a complete turn-of-the-century gentleman's farm, one created in the South with Northern money during the heyday of American capitalism. Montpelier is one of the few properties in central Virginia that graphically recalls the Gilded Age, an era in which families of great wealth like the Vanderbilts, Morgans and Mellons transformed many of America's attitudes and institutions.

By 1912, when William duPont completed his work at Montpelier, the farm was a largely self-contained economic unit, a latter-day fiefdom. It had its own private passenger railroad depot and freight depot; its own power plant; its own sawmill; its own electrical, water and sewage systems, and a private, six-mile network of improved roadways and timber bridges. DuPont's employees lived in some thirty tenant houses dispersed in clusters around the property. Workers' children attended a private school at Montpelier. They and their

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families had all their coal supplied by rail, and they purchased daily necessities and other goods at a large company store near the railroad depot. Farmhands ate their meals at a communal cookhouse and they played pool at a billiard hall on the property.

The main house at Montpelier was served by a laundry building, wellhouse, smokehouse, icehouse and carriagehouse. A private bowling alley stood in a wooded area south of the mansion, and the extensive formal gardens were supplied from a large greenhouse complex nearby. As a diversified working farm, Montpelier had fourteen barns and several stables. Most housed horses or dairy and cattle operations, but others were used for storing grain and hay, or for sheltering other livestock. Numerous other buildings, including poultry houses, kennels and storage structures, completed the ensemble.

The duPonts seemed well suited to life in rural Virginia. William was genuinely interested in progressive agriculture, and his family and guests took pleasure in fine horses and in such local pursuits as foxhunting and cockfighting. The duPonts raised Saddle Horses, Hackneys, Percherons, and ponies, breeding some of the best stock in Virginia. After Marion duPont Scott, William's daughter, inherited the estate in 1928, she embarked on a major building program to avail her love of sports and horse racing. In the 1930s she built a racecourse and a steeplechase track, together with several supporting barns. She also had a sports complex constructed west of the mansion. This included paved tennis courts, a trap-shooting box, a gazebo, and a swimming pool with classical-style cabana.

Nearly all the roughly one hundred structures standing at Montpelier today remain essentially as when built; few have been altered, and all have been well maintained. For this reason the estate provides an unsurpassed view of early twentieth-century estate life, illustrating the lives of both its owners and its workers. Montpelier's landscape, its archaeological resources, and its total stock of architecture is currently being studied by the National Trust's professional staff as well as by visiting scholars and other researchers.

Architecture and Landscape at Montpelier

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Despite his wealth, William duPont did not waste money on architectural frivolities. In contrast to nearby Cameron Lodge, few of the Montpelier buildings (notable exceptions include the passenger depot and the mansion) make much pretension to style. The barns, tenant houses and other buildings on the estate were built sturdily, but in a plain, vernacular mode. This is not what one might expect of a man like duPont, who moved in circles where the latest architectural fashion was often adopted for its cachet. Indeed, most of the hundred-odd buildings at Montpelier are architecturally indistinguishable from those of the surrounding countryside. Recent research shows that DuPont hired local builders and carpenters rather than bringing them from elsewhere. Moreover, he worked with the building stock already at hand. Evidence suggests that he used or recycled most of the more substantial buildings already standing on the property, enlarging or improving them in a simple, utilitarian fashion.

One of the more surprising aspects of Montpelier's buildings--given that most were built or remodeled at one time--is their architectural variety. The tenant houses, for example, though having standard, plain exteriors, exhibit a wide range of floorplans. The barns and service buildings, too, vary considerably in overall form and detail. Another feature that reveals duPont's attitude toward building is the farm's unusual system of fencing. Consisting of concrete posts spanned by board rails, the Montpelier fences were designed, like so much else on the property, to be as enduring as possible while blending with their traditional surroundings.

Similarly, when duPont enlarged the mansion he made minimal changes to the exterior of the Madison house, putting additions to the rear and sides and keeping the distinctive front portico as it was. The additions themselves are of nondescript style, blending easily with the Madison house, though when viewed from some angles overpowering it by their sheer size. The mansion's interior, like the exterior, takes its cues from the original house. Following the current fashion for the Colonial Revival, DuPont had the rooms finished with standard neo-Adamesque decoration.

DuPont seems to have hired mainly local contractors to enlarge the mansion and undertake other projects at Montpelier. Early on, he engaged the Perkins Brothers of Hollyoak,

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Delaware, as builders, but later he put local contractor George E. Ficklin on retainer. Ficklin (1866-1917) was a physician by training, but after 1900 he seems to have devoted most of his time to building. Recent research shows that most of the buildings erected at Montpelier between 1902 and the First World War were Ficklin's work.

DuPont took as conservative an approach to the landscape as he did to building. He kept the original configuration of the mansion's yard and retained the early ornamental shade trees. He was selective about cutting timber on the property, deliberately leaving several stands of eighteenth-century trees and a row of ancient poplars marking an original patent line. Similarly, duPont made use of the pre-existing roadways and building complexes, adding new tenant houses to groups of buildings already standing. Documentation of roadways and other features is still underway, but it is known that some of the roads currently running through the farm were laid out by duPont. These follow curving patterns that mold themselves to the natural terrain. Their picturesque arrangement is influenced by the eighteenth-century English style of natural landscaping whose principles had guided James Madison in his work at Montpelier a century earlier.

One possibly significant change to the property was Mrs. duPont's reworking of the ornamental gardens behind the house. A garden on this site had been laid out or improved by the Madisons in the early nineteenth century, but it is uncertain how much survived when the duPonts acquired the property. It is known, however, that Mrs. duPont had the present brick wall constructed and that she planted most if not all of the present shrubs, flowers and ornamental trees.

William duPont's daughter Marion duPont Scott took a considerably different approach to building than did her father. When she added horse barns and other structures in the 1930s, she chose prefabricated buildings rather than relying on local builders. The barn complex east of the racetrack features three prefab, gambrel-roofed barns ordered by mail from Sears, Roebuck and Company in Chicago and shipped to Montpelier by rail. The racehorse barn complex to the west of the track includes two nearly identical barns (probably built from the same published plans) and two workers' houses from Montgomery Ward. Mrs. Scott must have been pleased with these buildings, for in 1937 she bought a mail-order dwelling for her

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equestrian trainer and longtime companion, Carroll Bassett. Erected in 1937, this attractive, one-story frame modular residence was designed in the Colonial style, being articulated with projecting bays and a front veranda. The house was purchased from the Hogdson Company of Massachusetts. Landscape architect Charles Gillette designed the grounds, adding ornamental trees, a Japanese garden and an aviary.

The Bassett House, together with Marion Scott's sports complex and horse barns, represent the last major building campaign at Montpelier. The estate has since remained unaltered, forming a virtual time capsule of the duPont era. With architectural and landscape features ranging from the 1760s to the 1930s, Montpelier illustrates an exceptionally broad historical continuum, exemplifying the qualities that make the Madison-Barbour District of statewide significance.

Non-Domestic Architecture

The architectural landscape of the Madison-Barbour District is primarily one of farms and domestic complexes. At the same time, structures such as churches, stores and schools have long been important elements of the community. A good range of non-domestic buildings still stands in the district, principally in the hamlets of Barboursville, Tibbstown, and Somerset Station.

The oldest church and one of the earliest buildings in the region is (Old) Blue Run Baptist Church (# 72), located just north of Tibbstown along Rt. 20. Built about 1770 as a meeting house for a congregation of Separate Baptists, it was sold in 1876 to a black Baptist congregation which continues to meet there. The simple rectangular frame building was heavily remodeled in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and today only the framing may be original. Nevertheless it is a good, representative example of a turn-of-the-century rural vernacular church. At least equally important are its historical associations, which extend to the late colonial period when James Madison, future framer of the U.S. Constitution, became caught up in local political issues bearing on the right of Blue Run and other dissenter groups to worship freely. This, and the church's association

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with one of the earliest black congregations in the county, make Blue Run Baptist an important local landmark.

The second-oldest church in the district is Barboursville Methodist Church (# 743), built in the 1840s for a Presbyterian congregation but used during its early years by several denominations. A simple rectangular structure of Flemish-bond brick, it is similar to other Presbyterian churches built in the 1840s and '50s in the nearby towns of Gordonsville, Orange and Madison. Some interior detailing may be original, but the church has undergone many alterations. The present tower, steeple and stained-glass windows were added in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

Somerset Christian Church (# 80), built in 1853 at Old Somerset, is a remarkably intact frame building. Distinguished by its simplified Italianate-style detailing, this small, picturesque church has an original porch and projecting, bracketed eaves. The interior features an original rear gallery and a chancel with unusual triple-arched ceiling. Wood-grained pews and some altar furnishings are original; these are complemented by an elaborate late-nineteenth-century iron chandelier and a reed organ installed after the Civil War.

Three other churches in the district were erected in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. All are medium-sized frame buildings and all have undergone considerable changes. (New) Blue Run Baptist Church (# 1008) was erected around 1876, when the white members of the Old Blue Run Church left to form a separate congregation. Typical of other rural churches of its period, it is a plain frame building with rectangular windows and returns at the eaves. Barboursville Baptist Church (# 736), built in 1888, is of similar form, but has pointed-arch windows at the front and sports a belfry and steeple. The former Barbour Memorial Episcopal Church at Barboursville (# 739), built around 1920, was converted into a dwelling in the 1970s without altering its exterior appearance. Combining various elements of the Gothic and Colonial Revival styles, the building has a pedimented front gable, pointed-arch windows, and a modillion cornice.

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A number of schools have stood in the district since public education was instituted in 1870, but only four schoolhouses remain today. The earliest is a former private plantation school at Hilton (# 140). A one-story frame, single-room structure with sleeping loft, it is typical of rural antebellum schoolhouses in Virginia. Unfortunately, the building is presently unused and dilapidated.

Four early-twentieth-century public schoolhouses survive in the Madison-Barbour District; one is vacant and three have been converted to other uses. The schoolhouse on Ridge Road (# 679), later used as a church by a congregation calling itself St. Mary's, remains largely unaltered on the exterior. Originally a two- or three-room building, it features a plain longitudinal front and grouped windows. A smaller two-room school once designated "Colored School No. 7" (# 1091) stands vacant near Route 20 in the community of Tibbstown. Another school building, the largest in the district, originally served as an elementary and high school for white students in western Orange County. Today functioning as the Barboursville Community Center (# 744), it is the home of a local theater group. This handsome one-story frame Colonial-style building was erected around 1920. It rests on a tall brick basement, and is entered via a pedimented front porch at its gable end. Embellished with wood-shingled tympana and a fanlight doorway, the building is a fine example of its type, remaining virtually unchanged on the exterior. Next door stands a small, plain frame building (# 745) originally used as a schoolhouse but now functioning as a clubhouse.

The only other pre-1940 institutional building in the district is the former Masonic lodge (# 722) on the main street of Barboursville. Typical of many fraternal halls of the period, it was designed with retail space on the ground floor and a meeting hall upstairs.

Several early-twentieth-century general merchandise stores stand in the district, most being concentrated in the village of Barboursville. All are two-story frame structures and all stand within a few yards of a railroad stop. Johnston's Store (# 1086) at Somerset Station, though now vacant, is one of the best preserved, retaining its early glass storefront, iron window bars, and interior fittings. The store at Montpelier Station (# 30), built for William duPont in the first decade of this century, differs from the region's other rural emporia in having a longitudinal rather than gable-end front. Today the store serves as an

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orientation center and gift shop for visitors to Montpelier. The village of Barboursville, which was a thriving railroad center in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, has five early store buildings, none of which still function as retail outlets (most have been converted to residences). The best preserved is the Head-Dean Store (# 727), whose storefront and interior remain intact.

Transportation-related resources in the district include an antebellum tollkeeper's house, several dwellings that were once used as inns, hotels or guest houses, and several railroad-related structures. The Tollkeeper's house for the Blue Ridge Turnpike (# 40) was built about 1850, the same year the turnpike was completed to Gordonsville. The building is a typical hall-parlor plan house, with a tall brick basement and flanking exterior brick chimneys. The Ordinary (# 223), a farmhouse near the Ridge Road in western part of the district, is also an antebellum hall-parlor plan dwelling, one that according to tradition lodged travelers in the nineteenth century.

Two former hotels stand in the village of Barboursville. Of domestic scale and appearance, they catered to both turnpike and railroad travelers. The earlier of these, the Washington Hotel (now the Ponton house, # 732), stands along the former Orange-Charlottesville road. The front of this building is a typical I house; the original section, the one-and-a-half-story rear wing, dates to the 1850s. The former Estes Hotel (# 726), now a dwelling, is located on the main street of Barboursville a few yards from the railroad tracks. This rambling two-story frame building with wraparound veranda has been expanded several times by rear additions. A two-story, one-room-plan outbuilding stands in the back yard; it may have originally have functioned as a detached kitchen or as lodgings for servants. Elsewhere in the district, buildings erected originally as private homes served for a least for a time as public lodging places. The brick mansion at Somerset Farm (# 37) and the Walker House (# 973) near Somerset Station both operated as hotels in the early part of this century, and the Utz House (# 754) in Barboursville served as a tourist home in the 1940s and '50s.

Two railroads crossed through western Orange in the nineteenth century, and today several early railroad support structures of architectural interest remain. The earliest and most intact is the Fat Nancy Railroad Culvert (# 941, named after a Civil-War era resident), an

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arched stone structure at Oakley Farm. Spanning Laurel Run, it supports the former bed of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Located about thirty yards north of the highway, it is visible today from Rt. 20 two miles west of the town of Orange. The culvert was built in 1888 to replace a wooden trestle that collapsed that previous July under the weight of a passenger train carrying Confederate veterans home from a reunion. Nine people died in the wreck, include Cornelius Cox, a civil engineer whose name is memorialized on the culvert's keystone. Although it no longer supports a functioning railroad bed, the culvert and surrounding earth embankment remain intact. The rough-faced ashlar stonework is among the finest examples of stonemasonry in the county.

Fragments of early brick and granite ashlar bridge piers remain at the site of the former Southern Railroad bridge (# 974) at Barbour Run near Somerset Station. The earlier bridge was replaced in the 1920s or '30s by the present concrete bridge carried on elegant double arches. Another handsome poured-concrete structure is the Southern Railroad-Route 20 Underpass (# 757) just north of Barboursville. A highly architectonic composition, the underpass has surfaces molded to resemble courses of cut stone. An arcade along the north side of the underpass allows pedestrians to pass safely, and a molded parapet caps the structure. The "SR" logo of the Southern Railroad is molded into roundels on the parapet, and a bronze Virginia State Highway plaque dated 1941 is affixed to an arcade pier.

Four railroad-related buildings stand in the district. The earliest is Somerset Depot (# 218), erected around 1880 to serve passengers on the newly-completed Orange and Alexandria line. One of the oldest surviving railroad depots in central Piedmont, the Somerset depot is a medium-sized frame building with broadly projecting eaves supported by bold, decoratively-sawn brackets. The building was originally larger; it was reduced to its present size in the mid-twentieth century. The depot retains most of its early interior detailing and fittings. (On one wall of the office, successive stationmasters have carved their names and their dates of tenure.) The depot is now privately owned, being used for storage and as a meeting place for members of a local antique farm machinery club.

The Montpelier Depot (# 30-39) at Montpelier Station was erected by William duPont's laborers for the Southern Railroad in 1910. One of the more elaborate rural passenger

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depots of its period remaining in the state, it followed a stock design provided by the company. The one-and-a-half-story frame building rests on a brick basement exposed on the downhill side, and features a picturesque roofline with splayed, projecting eaves and oversized hipped-roofed dormers. The building remains virtually unaltered inside and out, and retains its original pair of waiting rooms: one for "white" and one for "colored". (Passenger service began in 1911 and ended in 1929.) Nearby stands the Montpelier Freight Depot (# 30-39A) of the same period. A plain frame building with board-and-batten siding, it lacks windows and has a single set of doors facing the tracks. The Southern Railroad continued to use the freight depot until 1962.

Standing near Somerset Depot is the Buckner Warehouse (#977), a sixty-foot-long, two-story frame structure. This plain building, unaltered but now dilapidated, was one of a pair of nearly identical warehouses built in the early part of this century for J. S. Buckner and Company. (The other warehouse was demolished a number of years ago.) An important business in the community for two generations, the Buckner Warehouse stored such farm supplies as seed, fertilizer, tools and machinery. It is one of the few buildings of its type remaining in a small Piedmont Virginia community.

Noncontributing Elements

The National Register guidelines define noncontributing buildings, structures and objects as those less than fifty years old, or whose architectural integrity has been significantly compromised by alterations or neglect. Based on these criteria, about two-fifths of the buildings and structures in the district are noncontributing. The vast majority of these are buildings erected since 1939, mostly private dwellings and associated structures. The total also includes a large number of recent farm buildings, especially silos and machinery-storage structures.

While the total number of noncontributing elements is large, the percentage of noncontributing to contributing is small compared to similar-size areas in other parts of Orange County and central Piedmont. Most the buildings, moreover, are visually non-intrusive. Modern farm buildings stand on established farm sites and for the most part

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blend with the older farm buildings, creating a continuity of architectural expression. Perhaps the only exception is the new cattle feed-lot complex at Somerset Plantation, with its towering blue silos.

Many post-1940 dwellings are set back off the county roads, being screened from view by trees. Moreover, a large proportion of residences built in the last fifteen years stand in small subdivisions located out of view of public roads. The few post-1939 commercial buildings in the district are mainly convenience and general-merchandise stores of vernacular form, such as Dale's Exxon near Barboursville. No modern stock-plan gas stations stand in the district, and there are relatively few mobile homes and no obtrusive billboards. The only industrial sites are the Webster Brick plant on Rt. 655 west of Somerset and the Lam Lumber Company on Rt. 20 south of Barboursville.

Jeff M. O'Dell

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Archaeological resources in the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District are represented by 205 contributing sites identified to date. They include two sites showing evidence of occupation dating from the Paleo-Indian period (9500-8000 B.C.), seventy-six from the Archaic period (8000-1000 B.C.), and forty-five from the Woodland period (1000 B.C. - A.D. 1600). An additional eighty-six prehistoric sites are characterized by non-diagnostic lithic artifacts, representing either small Archaic or non-ceramic Woodland period sites. Historic sites include ten showing evidence of occupation from the eighteenth century, twenty from the nineteenth century, and sixteen from the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. All of the sites are listed in Table 1 by identification numbers used in the state's archaeological inventory archives.

Such sites have been identified primarily through surveys conducted by local residents, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the University of Virginia. Of particular significance are surveys conducted on two pieces

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of property which provide a representative sample for remaining portions of the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District that have not received such survey coverage. Data from these surveys have been explicitly used to develop regional settlement pattern models and site density estimates for both the prehistoric and historic periods (cf. Lewis and Parker 1987; Klein 1988).

With extensive help from local residents, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources conducted an intensive archaeological survey of approximately 780 acres in 1983, resulting in the identification of forty-nine prehistoric and historic sites. This property, the Hampstead Farm Archaeological District, is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Situated directly adjacent to the Rapidan River, the district contains archaeological resources in both a floodplain and upland environmental setting.

Also recently subjected to intensive archaeological coverage is the Montpelier estate, a property owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. During 1986 and 1987 two surveys, one by the National Trust and another by the University of Virginia, documented sixty-eight prehistoric and historic sites over the approximately 2,700 acre estate. In contrast to Hampstead Farm Archaeological District, Montpelier is characterized by an interior upland environmental setting.

Through the formal testing of all major environmental settings characteristic of the region, the Hampstead Farm and Montpelier surveys have clearly documented the high significance of upland locales, both for the prehistoric and historic periods. Such locales are characteristic of the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District as a whole, thereby enhancing its archaeological significance for regional studies in prehistoric and historic settlement patterns and changing environmental adaptations over time.

Archaeological testing also has documented the presence of a very wide variety of prehistoric site types as would be predicted for regional settlement systems. While varying between time periods and environmental settings, such sites include a considerable range of hamlets/villages, base camps, periodically visited procurement camps, and lithic reduction stations (see Table 2). As expected, given the upland setting of most of the nominated

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acreage, the most common site type is the periodically visited procurement camp. Further research will be able to establish a substantial variety of subtypes based upon temporal and functional distinctions characteristic of these sites. The proportional distribution of other site types is consistent with what was expected in the nominated acreage given regional settlement pattern models.

A particularly unique archaeological resource within the nominated acreage is the Rapidan Mound (44OR1), representing one of only two prehistoric burial mounds still remaining in the Virginia Piedmont. The mound was first described by Gerard Fowke in 1894 at which time he conducted a limited excavation and also noted substantial damage occurring through bank erosion. Subsequent testing by C. G. Holland (1982) and most recently by the University of Virginia have documented that while the mound has been seriously damaged through erosion and vandalism, significant intact deposits still remain at its base. Sampling of these deposits has provided important data currently being used to re-examine Woodland period ceremonial and mortuary practices in the region.

A similar range of site types has been documented for the historic period, including domestic sites ranging from solitary structures associated with individuals of varying socio-economic status to the large plantation complex represented at the Montpelier estate. Also present are documented examples of historic transportation systems, commercial/industrial complexes, and military fortifications (see Table 2).

As part of the Hampstead Farm Archaeological District nomination, test excavations were conducted at a selected sample of prehistoric floodplain sites to determine the extent of cultural integrity. Such sites were chosen because of the greater potential for preserved cultural features and strata. These excavations documented the presence of intact prehistoric deposits extending to a depth of nearly two meters.

Upland sites elsewhere, as typical throughout the Virginia Piedmont, generally are characterized by more shallow deposits due to farming practices and sheet erosion. These sites still contain significant horizontal provenience data. Such artifactual data may be used to derive estimates on site size, periods of occupation, and function in regional

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settlement patterns, thereby serving as a representative sample of site types in a Piedmont uplands locale.

Test excavations also have been conducted at a selected sample of historic sites dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries at Hampstead Farm and the Montpelier estate. Such excavations clearly documented the presence of intact archaeological deposits, frequently in association with buried architectural features.

While not subjected to archaeological test excavations, sections of several historic roads were identified through surface surveys. Included is one identified section associated with Robert Beverley's 1728 Octonia grant. All identified historic road sections were in a good state of preservation.

Also at Hampstead Farms are the remains of a Civil War complex of gun emplacements adjacent to the Rapidan River at Liberty Mills. Intense fighting occurred here in 1864 when the Confederates encountered Union cavalry advancing at Liberty Mills as part of the Shenandoah Valley Campaign. The Confederate earthworks here remain in a good state of preservation.

E. Randolph Turner

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 66TABLE 1
IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE MADISON-BARBOUR
RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Paleo-Indian Period: 42, 110

Archaic Period: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48,
50, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 72, 73, 74, 75, 79, 80, 83, 85, 87, 94, 95,
96, 97, 98, 104, 105, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 119, 121, 122, 125, 126, 141, 144,
145, 151, 152, 216, 221, 222, 238, 244, 256, 264, 272, 283, 284, 286,Woodland Period: 1, 8, 9, 22, 24, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 45, 48,
49, 58, 70, 72, 73, 75, 79, 83, 109, 110, 111, 113, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 129, 141, 151,
152, 259, 262, 263, 283, 284,Prehistoric, Unknown: 36, 40, 46, 51, 53, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 84,
86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 106, 107, 108, 117, 118, 120, 127, 128,
130, 131, 139, 142, 143, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 156, 157, 153, 158, 223, 224, 226, 230,
231, 233, 237, 240, 241, 245, 346, 247, 248, 254, 255, 258, 260, 261, 265, 266, 267, 268,
269, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 281, 282, 285, 287, 288, 289, 290,

18th Century: 7, 8, 9, 22, 154, 219, 237, 249, 255, 269, .

19th Century: 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 57, 154, 219, 220, 222, 227, 237, 242, 243, 249, 250, 251,
252, 253, 264, 273, 275, 284,Late 19th/Early 20th Century: 8, 20, 223, 225, 229, 232, 249, 250, 253, 257, 259, 263, 269,
270, 271, 272, 280,

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**TABLE 2
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE TYPES IN THE MADISON-BARBOUR RURAL HISTORIC
DISTRICT**

Prehistoric

Hamlets/Villages: 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 75, 121, 123

Base Camps: 13, 109, 110, 115, 125, 283

Periodically Visited Procurement Camps: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 35,
36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58,
59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81,
82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102,
103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 124,
126, 127, 129, 130, 131, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151,
152, 153, 156, 157, 158, 216, 221, 222, 224, 226, 230, 231, 233, 237, 238, 240, 241,
244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 254, 255, 256, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266,
267, 268, 269, 272, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 281, 282, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288,
289, 290

Lithic Reduction Station: 128

Burial Mound: 1

Historic

Domestic Sites: 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 20, 22, 219, 220, 222, 223, 225, 232, 237, 242, 243,
249, 250, 253, 255, 257, 259, 263, 264, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 275, 280, 284

Commercial/Industrial Complexes: 227, 229

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Transportation Systems: 154, 251, 252

Military Fortification: 57

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7. INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES, Madison-Barbour HD

NOTE: The architectural inventory is paginated separately from the rest of Section 7; its page numbers begin with the letter I (for Inventory). For example, page I-25 would be the 25th page of the inventory.

NOTES ON FORMAT AND ORGANIZATION OF INVENTORY:

Properties are organized by roads, and are keyed to the map in regular order. Each road is assigned a separate prefix number. For each road, properties are listed from south to north or from west to east.

There are two exceptions to this general method of geographical organization: all buildings in the village of **Barboursville** are listed together, as are all buildings in the National Trust's 2700-acre **Montpelier** property.

Roads are arranged numerically; e.g., Rt. 646 precedes Rt. 655.

For each road, **contributing properties** are listed first, noncontributing properties last.

For each contributing property, **contributing elements** (i.e., buildings, structures, sites and objects) are usually listed first, followed by **noncontributing elements**.

The **first number** in each inventory entry is the number assigned for the purposes of the Madison-Barbour NRHP report, so that properties can be easily located on the accompanying map. The **second number** is the Dept. of Historic Resources (DHR) file number.

Abbreviations:

National Register technical terms:

CB = contributing building

CS = contributing structure

C Site = contributing site

CO = contributing object

NB = noncontributing building

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NS = noncontributing structure

N Site: noncontributing site

NO = noncontributing object

Other terms:

addn/s = addition/s

c. = century

E = east

N = north

S = south

W = west

w/ = with

List of Roads, etc.

Following is a list of roads, villages and major properties, each of which corresponds to an alphabetical prefix; these prefixes are used to relate all properties in the district to the accompanying inventory maps.

- A: Montpelier estate. Includes sites on Rts. 20, 635, 639 and 655
- B: Barboursville village. Includes Rts. 678, 738 and part of 20
- C: Rt. 15 (Gordonsville-Orange road)
- D: Rt. 20 (Charlottesville-Orange road) Includes Rts. 665, 675, 738 and 748
- E: Rt. 33 (Barboursville-Gordonsville road) Includes Rts. 645, 678
- F: Rt. 231 (Gordonsville-Somerset road) Includes Rt. 726
- G: Rt. 609 (River Road)
- H: Rt. 610 (NW corner)
- I: Rt. 635 (Road to Greenwood)
- J: Rt. 639 (Chicken Mountain Road)
- K: Rt. 641 (Road to Tetley)
- L: Rt. 644 (Ridge Road)
- M: Rt. 646 (Lovers Lane)
- N: Rt. 652 (Road to Graves Farm)
- O: Rt. 654 (Tivoli road)
- P: Rt. 655 (Jacksontown Road) Also includes Rt. 656 and Rt. 746
- Q: Rt. 657 (NW corner)

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R: Rt. 668 (Old Somerset)
S: Rt. 676 (Road to Carrollton)
T: Rt. 679 (Road to Hilton)
U: Rt. 732 (Road between Tivoli and Graves farms)
V: Rt. 705 (Road running SW from Rt. 231 south of Somerset)
W: Rt. 777 (Road to Barboursville plantation)

Rt. 645: See E (Rt. 33)
Rt. 656: See P (Jacksontown Road)
Rt. 665: See D (Rt. 20)
Rt. 675: See D (Rt. 20)
Rt. 678: See B (Barboursville Village and Rt. 33)
Rt. 726: See F (Rt. 231)
Rt. 738: See B (Barboursville Village)
Rt. 746: See P (Jacksontown Road)
Rt. 748: See D (Rt. 20)

THE INVENTORY

Montpelier This 2700 acre property, now owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, lies in the northeastern corner of the historic district. Rt. 20 forms part of its northern boundary, and Rt. 639 (Chicken Mountain Road) forms part of its western and southern boundaries. Rt. 635 enters the property at its northeast corner, and Rt. 655 (Jacksontown Road) extends through the western portion of the property.

Montpelier is the largest and most complex property in the district, having over 100 buildings, most of which date to the early 20th century or before. Montpelier was the ancestral estate and lifelong home of James Madison, fourth U.S. president. William duPont purchased the property in 1901, adding most of the present buildings; in 1983 his daughter Marion duPont Scott bequeathed the property to the National Trust. The main house and its immediate surroundings are a National Historic Landmark; they were placed on the National Register in 1969.

Note: The bounds of Montpelier are shown on the accompanying USGS map of the historic district. Because of the size and complexity of Montpelier, the inventory lists buildings by individual areas. These are circled on the map and assigned numbers beginning with the prefix "A".

The map-location designation (e.g. A-1 or A-14) precedes the name of the geographic area in each heading for Montpelier.

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Note: Most DHR file numbers listed below are secondary numbers only; the Orange County prefix "68" has been dropped for convenience, except in the case of those few properties that were independent farms prior to duPont's acquisition in the early 20th c.

A1: Mansion complex: (Located near center of property)

(30-01). Mansion. Brick; 2 stories; raised basement; hipped roof; 7-bay main block (ca. 1760; 1797). One-story, 3-bay flanking wings date to 1809-12. Alterations and additions of 1860, 1902-08. Original house erected by James Madison, Sr., a local planter and building contractor, for himself. Expanded 1809-12 by builders John Neilson and James Dinsmore. Expanded ca. 1902-08 by Perkins Brothers contractors of Hollyoak, Del., and by George Ficklin, contractor, of Somerset. Now a museum. NRHP; NHL. CB

(30-01b). Garden temple. Brick; ten classical columns support domed roof. Stands over an ice pit. Ca. 1811. Built and designed by John Neilson and James Dinsmore. CB

(30-01a). Well house. Wood frame with lattice sheathing; probably early 20th c. CS

(30-01c). Garden. Located to rear (south) of mansion. Includes brick walls, walkways and ornaments. Used as a garden since 18th c.; reworked in early 20th c. C Site.

A2: Main Farm Complex: (Located east of mansion)

(30-02). Bowling Alley. Now an office. Frame; 1 story; ca. 1900. CB

(30-03). Pony barn. Frame; 2 stories; 9 bays; Palladian motifs. Ca. 1901-12. CB

(30-03a). Outbuilding. Frame; 1 story. Early 20th c. CB.

(30-04). Power house. Now used for storage. Brick; 1 story; 4 bays; irregular roofline; square smokestack. Ca. 1901-12. CB

(30-05). Carriage house. Now storage. Brick; 1 & 2 stories; 7 bays. Ca. 1901-12. CB

(30-06). Greenhouse complex. Brick, 1 & 2-story central unit; stone, metal and glass greenhouses (5 greenhouses projecting from a 200-foot central spine). Early 20th c. CB

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(30-07). Page Tenant House. Frame; I house. Late 19th c.; early 20th c.
CB

(30-07a). Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB.

(30-07b). Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

(30-08). Purdham Tenant House. Frame; I-house; late 19th or early 20th
c. CB

(30-08b). Carport. Mid-20th c. NB

(30-08a). Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

(30-09). Nora Southard Tenant House. Frame; I-house; rear ell.
early 20th c. CB.

(30-09a). Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CS

(30-09b). Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

(30-09c). Privy. Frame; date uncertain. NB

(30-09d). Garage. Shared w/ Williams H. Ante 1940. CB

(30-10). C. Timothy Williams Tenant House. Frame; I house. Early 20th.
c. CB

(30-10a). Outbuilding. Early 20th c. CS

(30-10b). Garage. Mid 20th c. NB

(30-10c). Garage. Ante 1940. CB.

(30-10d). Carport. Mid 20th c. NS

(30-11). Southard-Smith Tenant House. Frame; I-house; rear ell. Late
19th/early 20th c. CB

(30-11a). Smokehouse. Frame; stone foundations. Late 19th/early 20th c.
CS

(30-11b). Privy. Frame; date uncertain. NB

(30-12). Springhouse. Frame; 1 story; pyramidal roof; cupola. Early
20th c. CS

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(30-13). Chicken house. Frame; tall; gable roof; central aisle w/
numbered cages on either side. Early 20th c. CB

(30-14). Cow barn. Frame; 2 stories; very large with ell and wings.
Early 20th c. CB

(30-15). Long Barn. Now a stable. Frame; 1 story; narrow; over 150 ft.
long. Early 20th c. CB

(30-17). Granary. Frame; 1 story; projecting bay for vehicles; early
20th c. CB

(30-18). Stud Barn. Frame; 2 stories. Early 20th c. CB

(30-19). Secretary Stable. Frame; 2-story, 4-bay main unit with 5-bay
open vehicle shed at one end. Early 20th c. CB

(30-20). Barn. Frame; 1 story; unusual frame-and-metal roof trusses;
later wing. Early 20th c. CB

(30-21). Blacksmith shop. Frame; 6-bay front; ell plan; attached open
sheds at rear. Early 20th c. CB

(30-21a). Privy. Date uncertain. NB

(30-21b). Privy. Date uncertain. NB

(30-22). Horse-Van Garage. 1930s or 1940s. NS

(30-22a). Sawmill. Frame; post construction; open sides. Early 20th c.
CB

(30-23). Old Kitchen. Frame; 1 story; 5 bays; 2 front doors; early 20th
c. Used as cookhouse for duPont employees. Early 20th c. CB

(30-24). Izzie Clatterback Tenant House. Frame; 1 story; 5 bays. Early
20th c. CB

(30-24a). Outbuilding. Early 20th c. CB

(30-24b). Outbuilding. Early 20th c. CB

(30-24c). Outbuilding. Uncertain date. NS

(30-24d). Garage. Uncertain date. NB

(30-66). Gordon Seale Tenant House. Frame; 1 story; rear ell; later
attached garage. Early 20th c. CB

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(30-67). Mike Clatterback Tenant House. Frame; 1 story; ; rear ell.
Early 20th c. CB

(30-67a). Outbuilding. Early 20th c. CB

(30-67b). Outbuilding. Early 20th c. CB

(30-67c). Carport. Mid 20th c. NS

(30-67d). Outbuilding. Date uncertain. NB

(30-69). Jack Clatterback Tenant House. Frame; I-house; rear ell; early
20th c. CB

(30-69a). Outbuilding. Early 20th c. CB

(30-69b). Outbuilding. Date uncertain. NB

(30-69c). Barn. Small; frame; dilapidated. Early 20th c. NB

(30-69d). Carport. Mid 20th c. NS

A3: Pony and Yearling Complex: (Located south of mansion)

(30-70). Broodmare barn. Frame; 2 stories; 8 bays; gambrel roof. Early
20th c. CB

(30-71). Yearling barn. Frame; 2 stories; 11-bay main unit; ell plan.
Early 20th c.; addition 1930s. CB

(30-72a). Water tower. Steel frame; one of an identical pair; near
yearling barn. Early 20th c. CS

(30-72b). Water tower. CS

(30-73). Barn. Small; frame; 3 bays; early 20th c. CB

(30-74). Chicken barn. Frame; raised brick foundations; gable-end
entry. Early 20th c. CB

(30-75). "Loafing Shed". Small; frame; 1 story; ell plan; used as
recreation house for workers. Early 20th c. CB

(30-76). Garage. Frame; part enclosed; part open on one side. Early
20th c. CB

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page I-8**# A4: Sears Barn Complex:** (Located north of main farm complex)

(30-25). Sears barn (for horses). Frame; 2 1/2 stories; gable-end 3-bay front; 6-bay longitudinal facade w/ direct access to horse stalls; three-pitch gambrel roof; 1930s. Prefabricated by Sears, Roebuck & Co. CB

(30-25a) Field shed. Frame; 1930s. CB

(30-25b) Field shed. Frame; 1930s. CB

(30-25c) Field shed. Frame; 1930s. CB

(30-25d) Field shed. Frame; 1930s. CB

(30-26) Sears barn (for horses). Frame; 2 1/2 stories; same as above; 1930s. CB

(30-26a) Storeroom and tackroom. Small; frame; 3-bay; 1930s. CB

(30-26c) Small barn (for horses). Frame; 1930s. CB

(30-27) Sears barn (for horses). Frame; same as above, but 8-bay longitudinal facades; 1930s. CB

A5: DuPont Tenant House Group (Located 2/3 mile north of mansion complex)

(30-46) Sara Johnson Tenant House. Frame; 1 story; brick foundations; central flue; early 20th c. CB

(30-47) Jim Corbin Tenant House. Frame; 3-bay I-house; early 20th c. CB

(30-47a) Outbuilding. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB

(30-47b) Outbuilding. Small; frame; early 20th c. CS

(30-47c) Carport. Mid 20th c. NS

(30-48) Dave Corbin Tenant House. Frame; 3-bay I-house w/ rear 1-story ell; early 20th c. CB

(30-48a) Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

(30-49b) Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

(30-49c) Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CS

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(30-49d) Farm building. Small; frame; early 20th c. CS

(30-49e) Garage. Frame; date uncertain. NB

(30-49f) Carport. Mid 20th c. NS

A6: Bassett Cottage: (Located about 3/4 mi. north of mansion complex)

(30-45). Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; vernacular revival; veranda; projecting bays. Prefabricated building sold by Hogdson Co. of Massachusetts; 1937. CB

(30-45a) Garage. Frame; ca. 1937. CB

(30-45b) Garage. Concrete block; date uncertain. NB

(30-45c) Kennel. Frame; mid 20th c. NS

(30-45d) Poultry house. Small; date uncertain. NS

(30-45e) Aviary. Frame; in shape of a Japanese pagoda; late 1930s. CS

(30-45f) Japanese garden. Ornamental trees, shrubs; walkways; arranged stones; late 1930s. Possibly landscaped by Charles Gillette. C Site

A7: Black Barn Complex: (Located at far NE corner of property)

(30-68) Black Barn. (So called because of dark color). Large, U-plan horse barn; low hipped roof; concrete-block to 3 ft. above grade, frame above that. Ca. 1940s or '50s. NB

(30-68a) Grooms' shelter. Small; one-room plan; mid-20th c. NB

A8: Sheep Barn (Located 3/4 mile east of mansion complex)

(30-77) Sheep barn. Concrete block; 3 front bays; mid 20th c. NB

A9: Depot and Store Complex: (Located along Rt. 20)

(30-A) Entry gates. Masonry; early 20th c. CS

(30-39) Montpelier passenger depot and post office. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; hipped roof w/ hipped-roof dormers; ca. 1910. This is said to

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be the only surviving unaltered depot of its type built for the Southern Railroad, which supplied stock plans. CB

(30-39a) Montpelier Station sign. The letters M O N T P E L I E R are spelled out in concrete on the graded bank beside the railroad depot. Early 20th c. C Site

(30-39a) Montpelier freight depot. Frame; long and narrow; 1-bay front facing RR tracks. Ca. 1910. CB

(30-37) Montpelier Supply Co. store. (Now used as offices and gift shop). Frame; 5-bay I-house form; central decorative gable; original storefront; rear lean-to; early 20th c. CB

(30-37a) Garage. (Now visitor-orientation theatre). Frame; 1 story; 1930s; remodeled 1986. NB

(30-36) Edwin Corbin Tenant House. Frame; 3-bay I-house; 2-story rear ell; early 20th c. CB

(30-36a) Outbuilding. Small; frame; glazed windows; early 20th c. CB

(30-36b) Outbuilding. Small; brick; function uncertain; early 20th c. CS

(30-38) Mac Woodward Tenant House. Frame; 3-bay I-house; 2-story rear ell; early 20th c. CB

(30-38a) Garage. Frame; early 20th c. CB

(30-38b) Storage shed. Frame; early 20th c. CS

(30-38c) Dog kennel. Large; concrete block; mid 20th c. NS

A10: Graves House Complex (Located off Rt. 693 at northern edge of estate)

(30-40) Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; clipped gable roof; Colonial Revival influence. Prefabricated house from Montgomery Ward. 1930s. CB.

(30-40a) Garage. Metal; mid-20th c. NB

(30-40b) Shed. Frame; date uncertain. NS

(30-41) Summer Cottage. Frame; 1 story; 4-bay front; board-and-batten siding; late 19th/early 20th c. CB

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(30-42) Barn. Frame; 1 story; ell plan; early 20th c. CB

(30-42a) Barn. Frame; 1 story; four open bays; ante 1940. CB

(30-43) Nellie Carpenter Tenant House. Concrete block; 1 story; mid-20th c. NB

A11: Gilmore Farm (Located on north side of Rt. 20)

(30-49) Gilmore Farm

Dwelling. Squared-log construction; 1 1/2 stories; 3-bay front; shed-roofed front porch; ca. 1900. This house was built for a black family and later purchased by Wm. duPont. CB

A12: Doctor Madison House (Located on north side of Rt. 20)

(68-681; also 68-30-56) Dr. Madison House

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; brick basement; 3-bay front; exterior end brick chimneys; ca. 1859; later small east wing. Property acquired by Wm. duPont in 1917. CB

Outbuilding. Small; frame; early 20th c. CS

#A13: Arlington (Located on south side of Rt. 20)

(68-112; also 68-30-A57 through A-59) Arlington

Dwelling. Frame; 5-bay I-house w/ long 2-story rear ell; brick basement. Built in 1848 as a 1-story house, it was enlarged to its present form after Wm. duPont acquired the property in 1901. It served for many years as the farm manager's house for Montpelier. CB
Servants' quarters. Frame; 1 story; 2-room plan; ext. end brick chimney; built in two campaigns; ca. 1840-70. CB

Farm building. Frame (board and batten siding); 2 stories; early 20th c. CB

Storage building. Frame (b & b); small; early 20th c. CB

Chicken house. Frame; 2 single-pitched roofs, one with clerestory; early 20th c. CS

A14: Seale Tenant House (Located on south side of Rt. 20)

(30-60) Charlie Seale Tenant House

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house on brick basement; hipped roof; ca. 1902-10. CB

Storage shed. Frame; early 20th c. CS

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Storage shed. Frame; early 20th c. CS
Carport. Mid 20th c. NS
Doghouse and pen. Mid 20th c. NS

#A15: Tag's Island (Located along RR tracks on S. side Rt. 20 east of
Arlington. Named for area of London where Wm.
duPont's huntsman came from.)

(30-52) Bruce Corbin Tenant House.
Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house; rear 1-story ell; ca. 1902-10. CB
Storage shed. Early 20th c. CS
Storage shed. Early 20th c. CS
Privy. Ante 1940. CB
Chicken coop. Date uncertain. NS
Storage shed. Metal-clad; mid 20th c. NS

(30-53) Ray Seale Tenant House
Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house; 1-story side wing; ca. 1902-10. CB
Storage shed. Early 20th c. CS
Garage. Ante 1940. CB

(30-54) Archie Shifflett Tenant House
Dwelling. Frame; 4-bay I-house w/ 2 front doors; built as a double
house (duplex); ca. 1902-10. CB
Storage shed. Early 20th c. CS
Storage shed. Early 20th c. CS
Privy. Ante 1940. CB
Carport. Mid-20th c. NS

(30-55) Charles Roch Tenant House
Dwelling. Frame; 4-bay I-house w/ 2 front doors; built as a double
house (duplex); ca. 1902-10. CB
Storage shed. Early 20th c. CS
Garage. Metal clad. Date uncertain. NB

#A16: Seale Tenant House, Jacksontown Road (Located on the east side of
Rt. 655)

(30-62) Joe Seale Tenant House
Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; 2-bay-front main block; 1-room-plan N.
side wing; ca. 1902-10. CB
Garage. Mid 20th c. NB

A17: Garnett Tenant House (Located on west side of Rt. 639 near
Madison cemetery)

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(30-34) Wilson Garnett Tenant House
Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house; ca. 1902-10. One-story, one-room-plan unit w/ ext. end chimney forms a rear ell, connected to the I-house by a short hyphen; this may be an earlier building. CB
Storage shed. Frame; early 20th c. CS
Storage shed. Frame; early 20th c. CS
Storage shed. Frame; early 20th c. CS
Storage shed. Frame; early 20th c. CS
Farm shed. Frame; early 20th c. CS
Stone foundations. Site of duPont dairy barn of ca. 1902-10 and ca. 1810 gristmill belonging to President James Madison. A silted-in mill pond and part of a mill race remain nearby. C Site.
Silo. Concrete; early 20th c. CS

A18: Racehorse Barn Complex and Sports Complex (Located 1/3 mile NW of mansion)

(30-28) Racehorse Stable
Stable. Frame; 1 story w/ low loft; very long; metal roof vents; early 1930s. CB

(30-29) Trainer's House
Dwelling. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; 3-bay front; Colonial Revival; 1930s. A Montgomery Ward prefab house. CB

(30-30) Earl Amos Tenant House
Dwelling. Frame; "Shotgun" duplex; 4-bay gable-end front w/ 2 front doors; side doors on 7-bay longitudinal facades; 1930s. CB

(30-32) Red Barn
Barn. Small; frame; 1-bay longitudinal front; early 20th c. CB

(30-33) Racehorse Stable
Stable. (Similar if not identical to #30-28 above). Early 1930s. CB

Sports Complex:

(30-Ba) Gazebo. Post-supported on concrete slab; curved gable roof; 1930s. CS

(30-Bb) Swimming pool. Poured concrete; 1930s. CS

(30-Bc) Cabana. Frame; classical columns; U-plan with two dressing rooms divided by an open sitting area. 1930s. CB

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(30-Bd) Tennis Courts. Concrete retaining wall on one side; hardsurface courts; 1930s. C Site

A19: Madison Cemetery (Located west of mansion)

(30-A) Madison Cemetery. Surrounded by early brick wall; first used in 1800 or earlier; over 15 early gravestones, including obelisk commemorating grave of President James Madison. Several inscribed stones are from Richmond workshops. C Site

BARBOURSVILLE VILLAGE (RTS. 678, 738 AND 20) Location: The village of Barboursville stands in the southwest corner of the district at the intersection of an early east-west route (Rt. 678) and north-south route (Rt. 738). (The modern Rt. 33 bypasses the old roadbed of 678, and the modern Route 20 bypasses old 738.) The village began as a small crossroads hamlet near Barboursville plantation in the second quarter of the 19th century. It did not grow significantly until the 1880s, when the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (later the Southern Railroad) was extended south to Charlottesville. The town has declined since the 1920s; most buildings date before then.

The inventory for Barboursville is organized by road, with both contributing and noncontributing elements being organized in geographical sequence.

Rt. 678, north side (west to east):

#B1 (68-755) House, Rt. 678

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; altered in mid-20th c. NB
Outbuilding. Metal-clad. NB

#B2 (68-756) House, Rt. 678

Dwelling. Small; frame; 1 story; rubblestone basement and chimney; ca. 1870-1900. CB

#B3 No entry

#B4 (68-749) Dillow House

Dwelling. Small; frame; 1-story; 1-bay, gable-end front main unit; west wing. Ca. 1900-30. CB

#B5 (68-725) Sheepman Supply Company (Hess Store)

Store. Large; concrete block; 1 story; gable-end front; stands beside RR tracks; ca. 1935-50. NB

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#B6 (68-726) Estes Hotel

Dwelling/hotel. (Now apartments) Frame; 2 stories; double-pile; hipped roof; wraparound veranda; rear additions. Ca. 1880-1900. CB
Outbuilding. (Servants' quarters and/or kitchen). Frame; 2 stories; one-room plan; exterior chimney; late 19th c. CB
Barn. Frame; gable-end front; side lean-to; early 20th c. CB
Rubblestone wall. Runs in front of building; about 18" high; early 20th c. CS

#B7 (68-727) Head-Dean Store

Store. (Now antique shop) Frame; 2 stories; gable-end front; original storefront; ca. 1890-1910. This is perhaps the best-preserved store in Barboursville. CB

#B8 (68-728) Gibson's Garage

Service station. (Now a car-repair service) Frame and brick; 1 story; projecting porte-cochere; Colonial Revival detailing; early 20th c. CB

#B9 (68-729) Powell's Garage

Garage. Frame; 1 story; hipped roof; long and narrow; pantiles on roof; ca. 1920-30; alterations. NB

#B10 (68-731) Storage building, Rt. 678

Storage building. Frame; 1 story; gambrel roof; early 20th c. CB

#B11 (68-732) Ponton House (Washington Hotel)

Dwelling. (Functioned as a tavern and hotel in the 19th c.) Frame; 1-1/2-story, one-room-plan rear section dates to ca. 1840s; front 2-story section to ca. early 20th c. Queen-Anne influence; front veranda. CB

Rt. 678, south side (west to east):

#B12 (68-745) Harry Dean Ruritan Club

Clubhouse. Originally an elementary schoolhouse; stands next to #744 next door [see below]. Frame; 1 story; decorative front gable; 3-bay front w/ triple windows. Early 20th c. CB

#B13 (68-744) Barboursville Community Center (Barboursville School)

Community center and theater. Originally a grade school and high school. Frame; 1 story above a tall brick basement; gable-end front; long and narrow; pedimented gables; Colonial Revival; ca. 1910-25. CB

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- #B14 (68-754) Utz House (Lone Pine Tourist Lodge; Fauber House)
Dwelling. (Run as a tourist home ca. 1940s and '50s). Frame; 2 stories; ell plan; projecting polygonal front bay; wraparound veranda; ca. 1910-20. CB
Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CS
Smokehouse. Frame; shed roof; early 20th c. CB
Garage. Frame; 1 story. This served in the 1920s and '30s as a Ford dealership run by a Mr. Utz. CB

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; early 20th c. NB

- #B15 (68-753) Snow House
Store. (Now a residence). Frame; 1 story; 3-bay gable-end front; parapet false front; shed-roofed front veranda; late 19th or early 20th c. CB

- #B16 (68-748) Williams Store (Beth Gallery)
Art gallery. Formerly a general store. Brick; 1 story; front with stepped parapet; 1930s. CB

- #B17 (68-720) Carpenter Store and House
Dwelling-cum-store (Now apartments). Frame; 2 stories; two distinct sections: the right is a square-plan dwelling and the left is a gable-fronted store. Storefront and porch partially altered. Late 19th c./early 20th c. CB

- #B18 (68-721) Store, Rt. 678
Store. Now a dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; 3-bay gable-end front; early 20th c. CB

- #B19 (68-722) Barboursville Masonic Lodge
Masonic lodge. Built as lodge-cum-store; now used exclusively as a lodge. Part of main floor used as a post office in the early 20th c. Frame; 2 stories; 2-bay gable-end front; 6-bay longitudinal side; early 20th c. This building was originally 3 stories, with a store on the ground floor and a meeting hall on the top floor; it was lowered to the present 2 stories ante 1940. CB

- #B20 (68-723) Store and Post Office, Rt. 678
Store. Now a dwelling and doctor's office. Formerly part of the main floor served as a post office. Frame; 2 stories; 3-bay gable-end front; unaltered on exterior; early 20th c. CB

- (68-724) Barboursville Post Office
Post office. Brick veneer; 1 story; flat roof; ca. 1960s. NB

- #B21 (68-736) Barboursville Baptist Church

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Church. Frame; 3-bay gable-end front w/ pointed-arch windows; 3-bay longitudinal facades with rectangular windows; belfry with spire; 1888; addn's of 20th c. CB

Road west of rail tracks (This is a short dead-end road on the west side of the railroad tracks, running south from Rt. 678)

#B22 (68-747) Shoe shop

Dwelling. Formerly a shoe shop; later a casket-makers shop. Small; frame; 1 story; 2-bay gable-end front; 2-bay sides; cornice returns; early 20th c. CB

#B23 (68-746) House

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house w/ 2-story rear ell; early 20th c. CB
Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#B24 (68-752) House

Dwelling. Frame w/ stucco; true 1 1/2-story; catslide roof; bungalow influence; ca. 1920-30. CB

#B25 (68-751) House

Dwelling. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#B26 (68-750) House

Dwelling. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; mid 20th c. NB

Rt. 20 between Rt. 678 on the north and 738 on the south

#B27 (68-741) Bungalow, Rt. 20

Dwelling. Small; frame; 1 1/2 stories; hipped roof w/ hipped dormer; bungalow style; ca. 1915-30. CB

#B28 (68-740) Bungalow, Rt. 20

Dwelling. Small; frame; 1 1/2 stories; hipped roof w/ gabled dormer; 4-bay front; bungalow style; ca. 1915-30. CB

Rt. 738, segment from Rt. 20 on south to Rt. 33 on north:

#B29 (68-738) Barboursville Methodist Church

Church. Originally built for a Presbyterian congregation. Brick; 1 story; late belfry and steeple; built ca. 1840s; remodeled late 19th c./early 20th c. CB

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#B30 (68-742) House, Rt. 738

Dwelling. Frame; 2-bay I-house w/ rear 1-story ell; early 20th c.
CB

#B31 (68-739) Barbour Memorial Episcopal Church (former name)

Dwelling (formerly a church). Frame; 1 story; 3-bay gable-end front
w/ projecting vestibule; 5-bay longitudinal facades; pedimented roof;
pointed-arch windows; Colonial Revival influence; ca. 1920; remodeled
to serve as dwelling in 1970s. CB

#B32 (68-781) House, Rt. 738

Dwelling. (Located behind Epis. Church). Frame; 2 stories; ell
plan; early 20th c. CB

Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CS

#B33 (68-738) Fitzhugh House

Dwelling. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; hall-parlor plan; rear lean-to; ca.
1820-40. (This is the oldest house in Barboursville) CBKitchen. Frame; one-room-plan; rock chimney; early or mid 19th c.
CB

Carriagehouse/garage. Frame; 2 stories; late 19th/early 20th c. CB

#B34 (68-733) Williams House

Dwelling. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; single large front dormer containing
balcony; Craftsman style; ca. 1915-25. A prefab house from Sears,
Roebuck and Company; the prototype is probably "The Westley". CB

Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Outbuilding (servant's quarters?). Frame; early 20th c. CB

#B35 (68-734) Head House (at int. of Rt. 738 & Rt. 33)

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house w/ exterior brick chimneys; front 1-
bay porch and porch chamber; rear 1-story wing. Late 19th c. CBOutbuilding (servants' quarters?). Frame; true 1 1/2 stories; late
19th or early 20th c.; CBRt. 738 north of Rt. 33 (south to north)(68-735) Dale's Exxon and GroceryStore/service station/dwelling. Concrete block; 1 1/2 stories w/
dormer windows; 3-bay front; dwelling portion entered at rear. Ca.
1950s. NB

#B36 (68-737) House, Rt. 738

Dwelling. Frame; long I-house, perhaps expanded; looks like two I-
houses attached end-to-end; 2 central decorative gables; long veranda
w/ spindle frieze; late 19th c./early 20th c. CB

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#B37 (68-759) Tusing House

Dwelling. Frame; 2-bay I-house; exterior chimney; rear 1-story wing;
ca. 1890-1920. CB

(68-758) Tree of Life Church

Church. Concrete block; plain; ca. 1950s. NB

#B38 (68-761) House, Rt. 738

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house w/ rear 1-story wing; early 20th c.
CB

#B39 (68-762) Keener House

Dwelling. Frame; 2-bay I-house w/ original 2-story, 1-bay rear ell;
early 20th c. CB

#B40 (68-764) Thomas House

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; 2-bay stepped facade; ca. 1890-1915. CB
Outbuilding. Small; frame; glazed windows; early 20th c. CB

#B41 (68-760) Farm, Rt. 738

Dwelling. Frame; 2-bay I-house w/ 2-story rear ell; early 20th c. CB
Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#B42 (68-765) House, Rt. 738

Dwelling. Frame; Foursquare style; ca. 1910-30. CB

#B43 (68-766) House, Rt. 738

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house; ca. 1900-25. CB

(68-763) Walters Store and Garage

Store/garage. Now a workshop. Concrete block; 1 story; ell plan;
stepped parapet front; ca. 1940-55. NB

#B44 (68-767) House, Rt. 738

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; early 20th c. CB

#B45 (68-768) Varner House

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house w/ polygonal front bay; wraparound
veranda; ca. 1890-1910. CB
Meathouse. Frame; poor condition. NS
Wellhouse. Frame; early 20th c. CS

#B46 (68-769) Farm, Rt. 738

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house; rubblestone chimneys w/ brick upper
stacks; ca. 1880-1900. CB

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Farm shed. Frame; early 20th c. CS

#B47 (68-770) House, Rt. 738

Dwelling. Small; frame; 1 story; hipped roof; early 20th c. CB

Dwelling. Mid-20th c. NB

#B48 (68-771) Faulkner House (Haney House)

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; ell plan; corner polygonal projecting tower; wraparound veranda; Queen Anne style; ca. 1917. CB

#B49 (68-772) House, Rt. 738

Dwelling. Frame; I-house w/ projecting front; ca. 1890-1915. CB
Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Dwelling. Mid-20th c. NB

#B50 (68-773) House, Rt. 738

Dwelling. frame; 3-bay I-house w/ central peak; ca. 1915-35. CB

#B51 (68-774) House, Rt. 738

Dwelling. (Vacant) Frame; 2 stories; hipped and gable roof; Colonial Revival influence; ca. 1910-25. CB

#B52 (68-775) House, Rt. 738

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; decorative front gable at one end of facade; ca. 1915-30. CB

#B53 (68-776) House, Rt. 738

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; hipped roof; 4-bay front; unusual front veranda w/ paired columns; Craftsman influence; ca. 1910-30. CB

Shed. Small; frame. Date uncertain. NS

Vehicle shed. Metal-clad; recent. NB

Vehicle shed. Metal-clad; recent. NB

Rt. 15 (Orange-Gordonsville Road) This divided, four-lane highway runs north-south between Gordonsville and Orange, at the east edge of the district.

Contributing properties:

#C1 (68-1049) Cedar Hill Farm

Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; ca. 1970-85. NB

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Stable. Frame; recent. NB
Garage. Recent. NB
Gazebo. Beside pond; recent. NB
Dwelling. Large; frame and brick veneer; ca. 1960-75. NB
Garage. Serves blg. above. NB
Dwelling. Large; 2 stories; ca. 1980s. NB
Garage. Serves blg. above. NB

#C2 (68-23) Jordan Farm

Dwelling. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; brick end chimneys; ca. 1830-60 with later additions. CB
Detached kitchen or quarters. Frame; 2-room plan; central brick chimney. CB
Garage. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Storage (?) building. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Poultry house. Frame; early 20th c. CS
Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; mid-20th c. NB

#C3 (68-69) Oak Hill

Dwelling. Frame; built in 2 sections. The earliest, ca. 1825-50, is 1 1/2 stories w/ rubblestone end chimney, and forms a rear T with the front section. The front is a 3-bay I house of ca. 1870-85. CB
Servants' quarters (?). Frame; 1 story; L plan. Built in 3 stages, the earliest ca. 1825-50. CB
Roadbed. Early sunken roadbed leading from Rt. 15 to house; has been superseded by present drive. C Site

#C4 (68-893) Farm, Rt. 15

Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Dwelling. Brick rancher, ca. 1950s. NB
Storage building. Concrete block; ca. 1950s. NB
Storage building. Concrete block; ca. 1950s. NB
Storage building. Concrete block; ca. 1950s. NB

#C5 (68-836) Oakland Heights Farm

Dwelling. Frame; I house w/ brick chimneys; rear ell; ca. 1890-1910. CB
Barn. Frame; early 20th c.; ruinous. NB

#C6 (68-896)

Tenant house. Frame; 1 story; ell plan; ca. 1910-35. CB

#C7 (68-895) Edgefield Farm

Dwelling. Brick; 2-story; double-pile; 3-bay; hipped roof; ca. 1840?; altered late 19th c. CB
Kitchen. Frame; brick chimney; 19th c. CB

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Woodshed. Frame; early 20th c. CS
Smokehouse (?). Concrete block. Date uncertain. NB
Outbuilding. Mid 20th c. NB
Storage building. Mid 20th c. NS
Storage building. Mid 20th c. NS
Pole barn. Mid 20th c. NB
Dwelling. Brick rancher, ca. 1960-80. NB
Barn. Large; recent. NB

#C8 (68-901) Piedmont Turkey Farm (Colvin Farm)

Dwelling. Frame; 2-bay I-house; ca. 1910-30. CB
Dwelling. Brick rancher, ca. 1950s. NB
Poultry house. Frame; ca. 1940s. NB
Poultry house. Frame; ca. 1940s. NB
Poultry house. Concrete block. NB
Poultry house. Concrete block. NB
Poultry house. Concrete block; ca. 1970s. NB
Poultry house. Concrete block, ca. 1970s. NB

#C9 (68-1050) McDonald House

Dwelling. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; bungalow style; ca. 1920s. CB

#C10 (68-900) Scotland

Dwelling. Log and frame; 1 story; original unit has unusual hall-parlor plan with angled fireplaces feeding into wide stone chimney; late 18th/early 19th c.; 20th-c. rear addition. CB
Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#C11 (68-16) Glenmary

Dwelling. Frame; 1 1/2 and 2 stories; original unit was a one-room-plan house; ante 1839 and later. CB
Kitchen. Frame; brick chimney; 19th c. CB
Cemetery. 19th-c. Scott family grave markers. C Site

#C12 (68-694) House, Rt. 15

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; early 20th c. CB

#C13 (68-42) Woodley

Dwelling. Frame; 1 1/2-story, hall-parlor-plan main block (1787); matching 2-story side-passage-plan wings (1840). Originally home of Ambrose Madison, brother of President James Madison. CB
Kitchen/quarters. Frame; 1 story; central chimney. 19th c.; enlarged and heavily altered ca. 1986-87. NB
Garage. Mid 20th c. NB
Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Barn. Mid 20th c. NB

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#E7 (68-1092) Clarke-Richards House

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; projecting front ell; decorative cross-gables; irregular massing; early 20th c. CB
Outbuilding. Small; early 20th c. CB

Note: village of Barboursville begins about this point; Rt. 33 veers slightly north from its original course to bypass the village.

#E8 (68-862) Dean Farm

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house; 2-story west wing; late 19th c./early 20th c. CB
Outbuilding. Early 20th c. CB
Vehicle shed. Early 20th c. CB
Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#E9 (68-863). Brown House

Dwelling. Frame; I-house with 2-story rear ell; front 1-bay porch with chamber above; ca. 1880-1900. CB
Dwelling. Small; frame; 1 story; early 20th c. CB
Dairy (?). Frame; early 20th c. CB
Outbuilding. Small; frame. CB
Outbuilding. Small; frame. CB
Trailer. Mid-20th c. NO

The following property is located off Rt. 678:

#E10 (68-1095) Mumps Ha

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; Craftsman influence; ca. 1910-30. CB
Garage. Mid 20th c. NB

Rt. 33 resumes with the following entry:

#E11 (68-1109) Farm, Rt. 33 (Cedar lane)

Dwelling. Frame; I-house w/ rear ell; rebuilt chimneys; late 19th c. or early 20th c. CB
Garage. Mid 20th c. NB

#E12 (68-881). Spencer Farm

Dwelling. Frame; I-house; ca. 1880-1910. CB

#E13 (68-880). House, Rt. 33

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; ca. 1910-40. CB

#E14 (68-8). Campbellton

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; late 18th c. or early 19th c.; enlarged

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in mid 19th c. and later. CB
Garage. Frame; ca. 1920s. CB
Family cemetery. 18th c.; rock wall; mid-19th c. gravestones. C
Site
Slave cemetery. 19th c. C Site.
Barn. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB
Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Tenant house. Frame; I-house; late 1930s. CB
Office. Frame; 1 story; 1940s. Designed to resemble vernacular
plantation offices. NB
Workshop. Frame; 1 story; ca. 1930-50. NB
Wellhead. Frame and concrete; mid 20th c. NS

The following properties are on Gordonsville USGS quad:

#E15 (68-47) Montebello

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; I-house expanded in second half 19th c.
from late 18th or early 19th c. dwelling. Supposed birthplace of
U.S. president Zachary Taylor. CB
Servants' quarters. Frame; 2 stories; central chimney; mid 19th c.
CB
Smokehouse. Frame; 19th c. CB
Barn. Large; frame; early 20th c. CB
Farm building (granary?). Frame; 1 story; early 20th c. CB
Vehicle shed. Frame; ante 1940. CB
Tenant house. Frame; 2-bay I-house; ca. 1910-35; vacant. CB
Log house. Log; 1 story; 2 bays; 19th c.; vacant. CB
Vehicle shed. Frame; mid 20th c. NB

#E16 (68-879) House, Rt. 33

Dwelling. Frame; I-house; early 20th c. CB

The following two properties are off Rt. 645, which leads south from Rt.
33:

#E17 (68-869) Magnolia

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; Craftsman influence; early 20th c. CB
Tenant house. Frame; 1 story; mid-20th c. NB
Barn. Large; frame; gable roof; 2-story dwelling-like appendage w/
gable-end front (may have been a store?); early 20th c. CB
Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Farm building. Cement block; 1 story; ante 1940. CB

#E18 (68-1036) Springfield (Note: this property straddles the county
line; some buildings, including the main house, are in Albemarle County.)

Barn. Frame; 3-bay; gambrel roof; early 20th c. CB
Barn. Large; frame; roof vents; early 20th c. CB

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Barn. Metal-clad; probably mid-20th c. NB
Mobile home. NO

Rt. 33 resumes with the following entry:

- #E19 (68-9) Thistlewood (Carleton; Aerie)
Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories including grade-level brick basement and frame main floor; gable roof; ca. 1850s. CB
Smokehouse (?). Frame; gable roof; board-and-batten siding; 19th c. CB
Garage. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Vehicle shed. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Barn. Medium-sized; frame; probably early 20th c. CB
Silo. Brown glazed tile; early 20th c. CS
Barn. Frame; probably early 20th c. CB
Guest house. Brick; mid 20th c. NB
- #E20 (68-878) House, Rt. 33 (Johnson's Grove)
Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; Bungalow; ca. 1910-35. CB
- #E21 (68-877) House, Rt. 33 (Johnson's Grove)
Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; Bungalow; ca. 1910-35. CB
- #E22 (68-876) Twin Wells (Rt. 33)
Dwelling. Frame; small I-house; early 20th c. CB
- #E23 (68-875) House, Rt. 33
Dwelling. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB
- #E24 (68-29) Monteith
Dwelling. Brick; 2 stories; hipped roof; ca. 1844; rear ell added ca. 1860. CB
Barn. Frame; mid 20th c. NB
Barn. Frame; mid 20th c. NB
Barn. Frame; ca. 1970s. NB
- #E25 (68-874) House, Rt. 33
Dwelling. Frame; 2 1/2 stories; hipped roof; Georgian Revival. CB
Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB
- #E26 (68-873) House, Rt. 33
Dwelling. Frame; I-house; 2 bays; early 20th c. CB
- #E27 (68-871) House, Rt. 33
Dwelling. Frame; early 20th c. CB
- #E28 (68-872) House, Rt. 33
Dwelling. Frame; 2 story; hipped roof; early 20th c. CB

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- #E29 (68-870) House, Rt. 33
Dwelling. Frame; Foursquare; ca. 1900-25. CB
- #E30 (68-868) Maplewood Cemetery
Public cemetery. Established early 20th c.; handsomely landscaped.
C Site
- #E31 (68-1) Annadale (King)
Dwelling. Frame; I-house; early 19th c.; part may be earlier. CB
Kitchen/quarters. Frame; 1 story; central brick chimney; early 19th c. CB
Tenant House. Frame; 1 story; early 20th c. CB
Tenant House. Frame; 1 story; early 20th c. CB
Poultry house-cum-vehicle shed. Frame; ante 1940. CB
Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Barn. Large; frame; early 20th c. CB
Vehicle storage shed. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Vehicle storage shed. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Farm building. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB
Farm shed. Small; metal-clad; date uncertain. NB
Dwelling called "Little Recess." Frame; 1 story; ca. 1950s. NB
Tenant house. Large; frame; 1 story; mid 20th c. NB
Kennel. Frame; mid 20th c. NS
- #E32 (68-867) House, Rt. 33
Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; ca. 1925-40. CB
Outbuilding. Frame; date uncertain. NS
Outbuilding. Frame; date uncertain. NS
- #E33 (68-866) Zimmerman House
Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; double-pile; early 20th c. CB
- #E34 (68-865) Shifflett House
Dwelling. Brick; 3-bay I-house; decorative front gable; Italianate bracketed cornice; ca. 1870-85. CB
- #E35 (68-1093) Farm, Rt. 33
Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house; early 20th c. CB
Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Noncontributing properties:

Note: The following properties appear on the Barboursville quad:

Dwelling. Frame rancher; mid-20th c. NB
Shed. Mid 20th c. NS

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Dwelling. Frame rancher; ca. 1970s. NB
Shed. Mid 20th c. NS

Dwelling. Brick rancher; mid-20th c. NB

Fire station. (Barboursville Volunteer Fire Dept.) Brick; ca. 1970s. NB

Store and garage. Brick; 1970s. NB

Dale's Exxon. Store, garage and dwelling. Concrete block; ca. 1950s.
NB

Dwelling. Brick rancher; 1987. NB

Mobile home. Metal; mid-20th c. NO

Dwelling. Brick; 1 1/2 stories; traditional; mid-20th c. NB

Dwelling. Brick rancher; mid-20th c. NB

Dwelling. Brick rancher; mid-20th c. NB

Dwelling. Frame rancher; mid-20th c. NB

Dwelling. Frame rancher; mid-20th c. NB

Dwelling. Frame rancher; mid-20th c. NB
Shed. NS
Shed. NS

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; shed-roofed contemporary; ca. 1970. NB

Note: the following properties appear on the Gordonsville quad:

Dwelling. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; contemporary; mid-20th c. NB

Dwelling. Frame; traditional; mid-20th c. NB
Workshop or guest house. NB

Dwelling. Frame rancher; mid-20th c. NB
Garage. NB

Dwelling. Frame rancher; mid-20th c. NB
Workshop. NB

Mobile home. NO

Mobile home. NO

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Mobile home. NO

Horse barn. Frame; 2 stories; 1960s. NB
Horse barn. 1960s NB

Note: the following seven dwellings stand in Monteith Farms subdivision:

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Mobile home. Mid-20th c. NO

Dwelling. Frame rancher; 1960s. NB
Shed. NS

Note: the following twelve houses stand in Cameron Estates subdivision:

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

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Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Rt. 231 (Somerset-Gordonsville Road) This major road runs north-south between Gordonsville and Somerset. It ultimately extends south to Rt. 250 at Shadwell in Albemarle County, and north across the Rapidan and into Madison County.

Contributing properties:**#F1 (68-1096) House, Rt. 231**

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; ca. 1920-40. CB

#F2 (68-1097) House, Rt. 231

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; double-pile; hipped roof; ca. 1920-40. CB

#F3 (68-40) Blue Ridge Turnpike Tollkeeper's House

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; hall-parlor plan; raised brick basement; gable roof; ca. 1850. CB

Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Garage. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Barn. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB

Silo. Glazed brown terra-cotta tile; early 20th c. CS

#F4 (68-331) Buckland

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; double pile; hipped roof; ca. 1848; CB

Smokehouse. Frame; gable roof; mid-19th c. CB

Farm equipment shed. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Dwelling. Frame; possibly converted from earlier outbuilding. NB

Garage. Frame; early to mid-20th c. NB

Barn. Small; frame; cupola; early 20th c. CB

#F5 (68-683) Inverness

Dwelling. Frame; 2 1/2 stories; double pile; gable roof; original rear ell and porches; Colonial Revival; 1915-16. Carneal and Johnston, architects, of Richmond. CB

Garage/quarters. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; ca. 1916. CB

Water tower. Brick; hipped roof; poured-concrete base; ca. 1916. CS

Play house. Frame; miniature "railroad depot" built for Barton Cameron's son Graham; formerly was associated with a miniature railroad and other structures; ca. 1920-40. CB

Stone terraces. Part of elaborate early 20th c. landscaping scheme. CS

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Cement-paved drive. Winds up the mountain; is original to house.
C Site

Storage building. Cement block; 1 story; gable roof; ca. 1980s. NB

Swimming pool. Cement and brick; mid 20th c. NS

#F6 (68-686) Chapman House

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; ca. 1910-30. CB

#F7 (68-141) Lochiel

Dwelling. Brick; 2 1/2 stories; 7-bay main block; hipped roof; original 1-story porch at S. end; Georgian Revival style; designed ca. 1916 by Wynkoop & Griffin, architects, of New York City. CB

Garage/quarters. Brick; 1 1/2 stories; split-level; designed ca. 1916 en suite with main house. CB

Wall and entry gates. Brick, iron and cast stone; brick wall runs about 100 yards along Rt. 231; Georgian-style entry gates with pineapple finials; early 20th c. CS

Turnabout and entry court. Semicircular; Paved with granite pavers recycled from Richmond city streets; low brick walls; installed early 20th c. CS

Terrace walls and walkways in south garden. Brick and slate; early 20th c.; garden landscape designed by Charles Gillette; CS

Sculpture. Lead; standing near-lifesize statue of classical nude male figure standing on plinth in water basin; Art Deco style; early 20th c. CO

Dovecote/garden house. Brick; ogee roof; frame cupola with terracotta statuettes of doves; original wood-shingle roof; probably designed by Charles Gillette in 1930s. CB

Ornamental pool. Concrete; serpentine shape; located at bottom of south gardens; ca. 1930s. CS

Garage and storage shed. Located N. of garage. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Barbecue pit. Brick; recent; located behind main house. NS

Note: The following structures are located at the bottom of the hill to the northeast of the main domestic complex:

Pumphouse. Small; brick; hipped roof; Colonial style; early 20th c. CS

Reservoir. Large rectangular concrete tank. Early 20th c. CS

Poultry house. Small; frame; early 20th c. CS

Poultry house. Medium sized; frame; early 20th c. CS

Dairy house. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB

Poultry house. Large; frame; built in stages; early 20th c. CS

Garden house ("potting shed"). Small; brick; pyramidal roof; early 20th c. CB

Compost bin. Poured concrete; early 20th c. CS

Bridge. Small wooden bridge linking garden with farmyard; early

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20th c. CS

Note: The following 3 structures are located in the low ground to the east of the main house:

Bridge. Stone; early 20th c. CS

Bridge. Stone; early 20th c. CS

Gazebo. Rustic oak structure; ca. 1930s. CB

#F8 (68-334) Cameron Lodge Gatehouse

Dwelling. (Originally a gatehouse) Frame; 1 1/2 stories; U-plan w/ recessed front porch; gable roofs; Gothic style; 1850s or early; expanded late 19th c. CB

Outbuilding. Frame; hipped roof; late 19th c. CB

Entry gates. Granite and iron; four monolithic granite posts; formerly served as main gates to entire Cameron Lodge estate; late 19th c. CS

#F9 (68-332) Achnacarry

Dwelling. Brick; 2 1/2 stories; 3-bay main block; large side wing; hipped roof w/ segmental-head dormers; single pile; Georgian Revival style; 1923-24. Architect: Horace W. Sellers of Philadelphia. CB

Garage/quarters. Brick; 1 1/2 stories; designed en suite w/ main house; ca. 1922. CB

#F10 (68-158) Cameron Lodge

Site of main house, now a garden. Level area at top of mountain; planted with boxwood; brick paths; early 20th c. C Site.

Carriagehouse (now a dwelling). Frame; 1 1/2 stories; gable roofs; early wing and front porch added in early 20th c.; original blg. ca. 1880-1895. CB

Icehouse. Rubblestone and brick. Built into the side of a hill, facing north; arched brick entryway; late 19th c. CS

Horse barn. Frame; 2 stories above rubblestone basement; gable roof; decorative sheathing and openings; ca. 1875-90. CB

Groom's House. Servants' or tenants' house; frame; 1 story; 2-room plan; central brick chimney; ca. 1850s. CB

Corncrib. Prefabricated; perforated metal; oblong plan with semicircular ends; 1894 patent date; early 20th c. CS

Greenhouse. Rubblestone foundation; frame w/ glass superstructure; dilapidated but undergoing restoration; early 20th c. CB

Dairy barn. Frame; 2 stories above rubblestone basement; decorative sheathing and openings; ca. 1875-90. CB

Silo. Glazed brown terra-cotta tile; cylindrical; missing roof; early 20th c.; CS

Dwelling. Small; frame; 2-room plan; Shotgun form; early 20th c. CB

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Dwelling. Frame w/ stucco; gable-front; Bungalow features; early 20th c. CB

Water tower. Metal and concrete. Probably mid 20th c. NS

#F11 (68-687) Glenmont Farm

Dwelling. Frame; 2 1/2 stories; 3-bay front; hipped roof; Colonial Revival; ca. 1905-25. CB

#F12 (68-179) Rocklands NOTE: All elements are on NRHP. Note: boundaries of property are shown on USGS map.

Main dwelling. Brick; 2 1/2 stories; monumental hexastyle front portico; 1-story side wing; ca. 1905; remodeled 1930s by architect William L. Bottomley. CB

Guest house. Brick; 2 stories; late 19th c. Moved to present site by architect Bottomley and remodeled ca. 1935. CB

Garage. Brick and frame; 1 story; ca. 1935. This and the woodshed and servants' house listed below were designed as an ensemble by Wm. Bottomley to resemble the smokehouse-and-dairy complex at Bremono, Fluvanna County. CB

Servants' house. Brick; 2 stories; split level; pyramidal roof; ca. 1935. CB

Wood storage building. Brick; 1 story; pyramidal roof; ca. 1935. CB

Note: The buildings listed below are grouped in a farm complex to the west of, and downhill from, the main house.

Coach barn. Frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; late 19th or early 20th c. CB

Barn. Bank-barn type; frame; 2 1/2 stories over concrete basement; gable roof with cupola vents; ca. 1910. CB

Note: The dwellings listed below stand some distance from main house.

Dwelling. Farm manager's house. Frame; 1 story; hipped roof; original exterior detailing; late 19th c. CB

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; gable roof; early 20th c. CB

Dwelling. Frame; Mrs. Samuel Neale residence; 1960s. NB

Dwelling. Frame; Spencer Neale residence; ca. 1956. NB

Dwelling. Frame; Margaret Heath residence; ca. 1977. NB

Dwelling. Frame; Tim Neale residence; mid 20th c. NB

Note: The following 4 entries are for structures that belong to the Rocklands property, but which have been mapped separately and given separate DHR file numbers.

#F13 (68-677) Tenant House, Rocklands

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; gable roof; abandoned and ruinous; early 20th c. NB

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#F14 (68-180) Mount Henshaw (Pannill House)

Dwelling. Brick; 1 and 2 stories; gable roof; unusual plan; ca. 1822. Unaltered; vacant and deteriorating. CB

#F15 (68-864) Barn, Rocklands

Barn. Frame; shallow gambrel roof; deteriorating. NB

#F16 (68-691) Barn, Rocklands

Barn. Brick or hollow tile; curved roof; ca. 1930-40. CB

#F17 (68-689) Entry Gate, Rocklands

Entry gate. White quartz rubblestone and wrought iron; two stone posts and decorative iron gates; early 20th c. No longer used as entry to property. CS

#F18 (68-11) Cairngorm Note: boundaries of property are shown on USGS map.

Dwelling. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; 5-bay main block w/ original 3-bay south wing; Colonial style; 1926. Architect: Lloyd C. Mayor. CB

Garage/apartment. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; ca. 1920s. CB

Guest house. Frame; ante 1940. CB

Farm shed. Frame; ante 1940. CB

Stable. Frame; ante 1940. CB

Barn. Frame; ante 1940. CB

Barn. Frame; ante 1940. CB

#F19 (68-692) Sleepy Hollow Farm

Dwelling. Frame; 1 and 2 stories; gable roof; late 19th or early 20th c. CB

Barn. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB

Gazebo. Stands beside pond; frame; Victorian style; 1980s. NB

#F20 (68-3) Beaumont

Dwelling. Brick; 2 stories above raised basement; double pile; 3-bay front; Greek Revival; ca. 1855-57. CB

Garage. Frame; ca. 1928-29. CB

Corn house. Frame; 2-room plan; ca. 1850-70. CB

Meat house. Log with weatherboards; roof rebuilt; new poured concrete foundations; early 20th c. CB

Privy. Frame; 1920s or '30s. CB

Barn. Frame; mid 19th c.; roof lowered ca. 1935-60. NB

#F21 (68-690) Muster Meadow

Dwelling. Frame and brick; 2 stories; gable roof; Colonial Revival; ca. 1935-40. CB

Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Tenant house. Small; frame; 1 story; ell plan; early 20th c. CB

Storage shelter. Pyramidal roof w/ cupola; mid-20th c. NS

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#F22 (68-1064) Barn complex, Rt. 231.

Barn. Frame; 1 story; 1-bay longitudinal front; late 19th or early 20th c. CB

Barn. Metal clad; mid 20th c. NB

Farm building. Concrete-block; mid 20th c. NB

#F23 (68-1066) House, Rt. 231

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; gable-end front; shotgun/bungalow form; ca. 1915-35. CB

#F24 (68-1067) House, Rt. 231

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; early 20th c. CB

#F25 (68-335) Brick gateposts

Gateposts. Brick posts and iron gates; early 20th c. CS

#F26 (68-14) Frascati

Main dwelling. Brick; 2 1/2 stories; hipped roof; full basement; 5-bay front; double-pile, central-passae plan; monumental tetrastyle front portico; rear additions; ca. 1821-23. NRHP. CB

Kitchen/quarters. Brick; 1 story; 4-bay front w/ 2 front doors; end chimneys; parapet gables. Ca. 1820s. CB

Outbuilding (quarters?). Frame; 1 story; 1-room plan; 3-bay front; end chimney; mid or late 19th c. CB

Garage. Frame; 20th c. NB

Outbuilding. Frame; small; early 20th c. CB

Outbuilding. Frame; small; early 20th c. CB

Grain barn. Frame; small; early 20th c. CB

Corncrib. Frame; slatted sheathing; projecting front gable; early 20th c. CB

Barn. Frame; medium-sized; masonry piers; early 20th c. CB

Barn. Frame; large; south side lean-to with stalls; early 20th c. CB

Barn. Frame; large; south side lean-to for vehicles; early 20th c. CB

Silo. On north side of above barn; domed roof; date uncertain. NS

Garage or wagon shed. Frame; small; early 20th c. CB

Farm building. Small; frame; date uncertain. NS

Farm building (milkhouse?). Small; frame; stove flue; early 20th c. CB

Storage building. Brick; semi-subterranean; early 20th c. CB

Farm building. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB

Farm building. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB

Farm building. Shed; dilapidated. NS

#F27 (68-1075). House, Rt. 231.

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house w/ central gable; early 20th c. CB

Cottage. Frame; early 20th c. CB

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Horse barn. Frame; modern. NB

#F28 (68-213). Santolina

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; double-pile; hipped roof; late 19th or early 20th c. CB

Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#F29 (68-1082) House, Rt. 231

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house; early 20th c. CB

#F30 (68-1076). Mountain View (Modena Farm)

Dwelling. Brick; I-house w/ projecting front ell; late 19th c. CB

Barn. Frame; late 19th or early 20th c. CB

Barn. Frame; late 19th or early 20th c. CB

Farm building. Early 20th c. CB

#F31 (68-1077) Roberts Farm

Dwelling. Frame; Foursquare massing; hipped roof; early 20th c. CB

Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#F32 (68-1079) Bledsoe House

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; gable-end front; ca. 1915-20. CB

Garage. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#F33 (68-1081) Modena House

Dwelling. Frame; 2-bay I-house w/ rear ell; early 20th c. CB

#F34 (68-1080) Garrison House

Dwelling. Frame; true 1 1/2 stories; central stove flue; late 19th or early 20th c. CB

#F35 (68-1083) Roberts House

Dwelling. Rock-faced concrete block; 3-bay I-house; hipped roof; ca. 1915-20. The original owner is said to have made the block to build the house himself, using a machine in the back yard. CB

#F36 (68-1084) Clark House

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; pyramidal roof; 3-bay front; ca. 1915-20. Built by Mr. Clark, the owner, who was a carpenter. CB

The following 3 properties are on Rt. 726, running west from Rt. 231:

#F37 (68-974) Southern Railroad Bridge at Barbour Run (Rt. 726)

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Bridge. Poured-concrete; double-arch span carries railbed over a former roadway. Ante 1940. CS
Bridge pier ruins. Brick and dressed granite. Site of a former bridge. C Site

#F38 (68-1108) House, Rt. 726

Dwelling. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; 3-bay front; ca. 1850-1900. CB
Wellhouse. Frame; early 20th c. CS
Barn. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB

#F39 (68-215) Beagle Run (Rt. 726)

Dwelling. Frame; large; 2 stories; projecting polygonal bays; ell plan; early 20th c. CB
Garage. Frame; pyramidal roof; early 20th c. CB

Rt. 20 resumes with the following entry:

#F40 (68-216) Fairfield View Farm

Dwelling. Frame; I-house w/ projecting unit to north; late 19th or early 20th c. CB
Outbuilding. Small; frame; date uncertain. NS
Outbuilding. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB
Garage. Mid 20th c. NB
Main barn. Frame; 2 stories; early 20th c. CB
Granary. Frame; late 19th c.; moved to site in early 20th c. CB
Livestock feeding shed. Recent. NS
Silo. Recent. NS
Silo. Recent. NS

#F41 (68-1085) Maple Crest

Dwelling. Brick; 2 stories; Colonial Revival; ca. 1930. CB
Outbuilding. Frame. CB
Outbuilding. Frame. CB

#F42 (68-1086) Johnston Store (old Somerset Post Office)

Store (now vacant). Frame; 2 stories; gable-end front; ante 1940 painted Coca Cola sign on north side; early 20th c. Formerly housed the Somerset post office. CB

#F43 (68-1087) Fink House

Dwelling. Brick; Foursquare; 2-tier veranda at rear (west); ca. 1926. CB
Garage. Brick; hipped roof; ca. 1920s or '30s. CB

#F44 (68-1099) Kirkpatrick-Tyree House

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house w/ 1-bay rear ell; 1892. CB
Outbuilding. Cement block; ca. 1940s. NB
Cottage. Frame; small; 1 story; 3-bay front; 1940s. NB

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- #F45 (68-1100) Bridge, Barbour Run
Bridge. Poured concrete; single arched span; inscribed w/ 1911 date.
Originally served entry road to Gaston Hall. CS
- #F46 (68-218) Somerset Depot
Railroad depot. Frame; 1 story; projecting, bracketed eaves; ca.
1880. CB
- #F47 (68-977) Buckner Warehouse
Store/warehouse. Large; frame; 2 stories; early 2-story front porch;
early 20th c. CB
- #F48 (68-1088). Somerset Produce Company (aka Cheese Factory)
Dwelling. (Formerly a store; stood several score yards back from Rt
231, but was moved alongside the road ante 1930.) Frame; 1-house w/
front ell; early 20th c. CB
- #F49 (68-1089) House, Somerset
Dwelling. Frame; I-house w/ front ell; early 20th c. CB
- #F50 (68-976) House, Somerset
Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; gable-end front; early 20th c. CB
- #F51 (68-20) Hazelhurst
Dwelling. Brick; 2 1/2 stories; 3-bay front; hipped roof; mid 1850s;
enlarged and remodeled in Georgian Revival style ca. 1910s. CB
Garage. Brick; ca. 1950s. NB
Octagonal building (icehouse?). Frame; octagonal plan; concave,
faceted roof; scrollwork finial; late 19th or early 20th c. CB
Tenant house. Located in far back yard. Small; frame; one-room plan;
late 19th or early 20th c. CB
Dwelling. Located next to the above. Cinder block; 1 story; mid
20th c. NB
Service building (pumphouse?). Brick; small; early 20th c. CS
Mobile home. Metal-clad; mid 20th c. NO
Vehicle shed. Date uncertain. NS
Vehicle shed. Date uncertain. NS
Barn. Frame; medium-sized; open lean-tos; early 20th c. CB
Farm building (granary?). Frame; early 20th c. CB
Large barn. Frame; longitudinal front; 2 stories; early 20th c. CB
Long barn. Frame; 1 story; early 20th c. CB
Farm building. Frame; small; early 20th c. CB
Vehicle shed. Uncertain date. NS
Farm building. Frame; 1 story; early 20th c. CB
Tenant house. Frame; I-house; 1-1/2-story west wing; late 19th or
early 20th c. CB

#F52 (68-220) Gallihugh House

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Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house; rear 2-story ell; early 20th c. CB

#F53 (68-221) Yowell House

Dwelling. Frame; true 1-1/2-story; 3-bay; late 19th or early 20th c.

CB

Corncrib. Frame; early 20th c. CS

#F54 (68-1008) (New) Blue Run Baptist Church

Church. Frame; 1 story; projecting front vestibule; large rear addition; ca. 1876 and later. CB

#F55 (68-1012) Snyder House

Dwelling. Frame; 2-bay I-house; early 20th c. CB

Note: The following property faces at an angle both Rt. 231 and Rt. 20

#F56 (68-1007) Somerset Center Store

Store. Cement block; 1 story; false front; 1939. Still serves as general merchandise store. CB

#F57 (68-70) Bloomingdale

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 5-bay front; Italianate detailing; ca. 1873 or earlier. CB

Tenant house. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; 3-bay front; late 19th c. CB

Summer house. Frame; octagonal plan; polygonal roof; ca. 1870s; CB

Servants' quarters. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; moved to present site long ago; late 19th c. CB

Well house. Frame; gable roof projects at front; late 19th/early 20th c. CS

Barn. Large; frame; 2 stories; 3 sets of double sliding wagon doors at west front; 3 roof vents. Late 19th/early 20th c. CB

Silo. Tall; concrete; domed roof; recent. NS

Silo. Short; cylindrical; corrugated metal; low conical roof; modern NS.

Garage/vehicle shed. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Farm machinery shed. Date uncertain. NB

Entry gates. Pour-concrete; posts take the form of pilasters; early 20th c. CS

#F58 (68-1065) Liberty Mills ruins

Gristmill ruins. Stone foundations and stone dam; 19th c. C Site

Noncontributing properties: (South to north)

Dwelling. Frame; small; 1 story; alterations. NB

Electric substation. Metal; mid 20th c. NS

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Dwelling. Frame; contemporary; ca. 1970s. NB
Horse barn. Frame; ca. 1970s. NS

Dwelling. Rancher; brick; mid 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Rancher; frame; 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Rancher; brick; mid 20th c. NB
Outbuilding. NS
Outbuilding. NS

Dwelling. Rancher; brick; mid 20th c. NB
Trailer. NO

Commercial garage. Cement block; 2 stories; mid 20th c. At Somerset. NB

Dwelling. Small; brick; 1970s. NB
Garage. Brick; 1970s. NB

Post office. Metal trailer; post 1965. NO

Dwelling. Rancher; frame; mid 20th c. NB
Outbuilding. Shed. NS

Dwelling. Traditional style; brick; 2 stories. NB
Barn/garage. Cement block; gambrel roof. NB

Dwelling. Rancher; frame; 1960s. NB

Somerset Farm Feed-Lot Complex. (Located 1/4 mile west of Rt. 231 north of Somerset village). Entire complex built ca. 1970s to service a large cattle farm. DHR file no. 68-682.

Large barn. NB

Long barn. NB

Low silo. NS

Low silo. NS

Tall silo (blue metal or fiberglass sheathing; one of 7) NS

Tall silo. NS

Tall silo. NS

Tall silo. NS

Tall silo. NS

Tall silo. NS

Tall silo. NS

Barn. Medium-sized. NB

Barn. NB

Barn. NB

Barn. NB

Cattle shelter. NS

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Cattle shelter. NS

Dwelling. Brick; 1 1/2 stories; ca. 1960s. NB

Dwelling. Brick; 1 1/2 stories; ca. 1960s. NB

Rt. 609 This road runs parallel with and about a half-mile south of the Rapidan River in the northwest corner of the district. Once known as River Road, this was a major route in the 19th century.

Contributing properties:

The following properties are on Rochelle USGS quad:

#G1 (68-841) House, Scuffletown

Frame; 1 story; gable faces road; early 20th c. CB

Barn or shed. Frame; dilapidated. NB

Storage building. Metal clad; 20th c. NS

#G2 (68-840) House, Scuffletown

Frame; 3-bay I-house; rock chimneys; mid to late 19th c. CB

#G3 (68-1112) House, Rt. 609

Frame; 1 story; steep gable roof; mid-19th c. to early 20th c. CB

#G4 (68-1113) Cemetery, Rt. 609

Cemetery. Small family plot; early stones; located near road. C Site

#G5 (68-1114) House, Rt. 609

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; double-pile; pyramidal roof; some alterations; early 20th c. CB

#G6 (68-845) Farm, Rt. 609

Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#G7 (68-844) Lucas Farm

Dwelling. Frame; 2-bay I-house; early 20th c. CB

Garage/shop. Frame; 2 stories; ante 1940. CB

Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Barn. Frame; second half 19th c. CB

Barn. Frame; late 19th or early 20th c. CB

Poultry house. Frame; early 20th c. CS

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#G8 (68-15) Glendale

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; L plan; hipped roof; two-tier veranda at rear; ca. 1860. Designer: Wm. F. Brooking. CB

Slave quarters. Log; 1 story; 2 units; central brick chimney; ca. 1860. CB

Meat house. Frame; gable roof; 19th c. CB

Water tower. Frame w/ weatherboards; square plan; tapering sides; polygonal roof; late 19th or early 20th c. CS

Vehicle shed. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Garage/carriagehouse. Frame; 3 bays; hipped roof; late 19th or early 20th c. CB

Farm vehicle/storage building. Frame; 18' x 20'; early 20th c. CB

Barn. Frame; 30' square; rock basement open at grade on lower slope; ca. 1860. Late 19th and early 20th c. lean-tos. CB

Cemetery. Early family plot; early stones. C Site

Slave cemetery. Rough-hewn rock markers. Located about 400 yards east of family cemetery. C Site

The following property is on Rochelle USGS quad:

#G9 (68-13) Edgewood

Dwelling. Brick; 2 stories; double-pile; hipped roof; Greek Revival; ca. 1852. Designer: Wm. F. Brooking. CB

Kitchen. Frame; 1 story; 19th c. (ca. 1852?). CB

Garage/apartment. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; ante 1940. CB

The following properties are on Barboursville USGS quad:

#G10 (68-843) House, Rt. 609

Dwelling. Frame; 2-bay I-house; ca. 1910-30. CB

Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#G11 (68-846) Quarry Farm

Dwelling. Frame; I-house with ell; ca. 1900-25. CB

#G12 (68-1061) Mill Ruins, Glendale

Grist mill ruins. Stone; 19th c. C Site

#G13 (68-1060) Roberts Farm

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house w/ 2-story rear ell; rock chimneys; ca. 1880-1900. CB

Wellhouse (?) Early 20th c. CS

Outbuilding. Early 20th c. CB

Outbuilding. Early 20th c. CB

Barn. Early 20th c. CB

Barn. Early 20th c. CB

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#G14 (68-38) Springdale

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; double-pile; raised basement; double chimney stack with pent; ca. 1839; late 1850s. CB
Smokehouse. Frame; mid 19th c.. CB
Outbuilding. Frame; late 19th or early 20th c. CS
Granary. Frame; gable front; 2-room plan; ca. 1850-70. CB
Bank Barn. Frame; rubblestone basement; 30' square; ca. 1850-60. CB
Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#G15 (68-1111) Farm, Rt. 609

Dwelling. Frame; large; 1 story; late 1980s. NB
Tenant house. Frame; 1 story; 2-bay gable-end front; early 20th c. CB
Farm building. Early 20th c. CB
Farm building. Mid 20th c. NB

#G16 (68-56) Springbrook

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; ell plan; 2-story front porch and wraparound verandas; ca. 1883; enlarged ante 1915. CB
Kitchen (?). Frame; one-room-plan; rock chimney; 19th c. CB
Outbuilding (dairy?). Frame; late 19th or early 20th c. CB
Outbuilding (storage). Frame; early 20th c. CS
Pumphouse (?). Rock-faced cement blocks; early 20th c. CS
Meat house. Frame; late 19th or early 20th c. CB
Dairy barn. Frame; gambrel roof; early 20th c. CB
Barn. Frame; gable roof; rock basement opening at south end of slope; flush vertical siding; ca. 1880s. CB
Tenant house. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Poultry house. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Brooder house. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Farm shed. Frame; early 20th c. CS
Silo. Next to dairy barn; mid 20th c. NS

#G17 (68-1110) Bluthart House

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house; early 20th c. CB

#G18 (68-1119) Brookman House

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house; early 20th c. CB

The following properties are on Gordonsville USGS quad:

#G19 (68-114). Hampstead Farm

Main dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; Colonial Revival; 1939; architect: Henderson Heyward of Charlottesville. CB

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Tenant house (former main house). Frame; 2 stories; T-plan; ca. 1870-90. CB
Tenant house. Frame; 1 story; early 20th c. CB
Dairy house. Frame and poured concrete; 1 story; contains office and cooling room; ca. 1920. CB
Tobacco barn. Frame; ca. 1910; later converted to horse barn. CB
Dairy barn. Frame; ca. 1920s. CB
Small barn. Small; frame; late 19th or early 20th c. Moved from Fancy Farm to present site; used to store lumber in recent years. CB
Dairy barn. Large; 2+ stories; concrete block, rounded roof; 1937. CB
Silo. Next to dairy barn; 1937. CS
Calf barn. Concrete block; gambrel roof; 1948. NB
Pole shed. (Next to calf barn). Frame; 1966. NS
Silo. (Next to calf barn). Ca. 1966. NS
Nursery. (Next to 1937 dairy barn). Ca. 1980. NB
Granary. Large; cinder-block; poured-concrete storage bins; ca. 1948. NS
Farm building. (West of calf barn). Late 1960s. NB
Pole barn. Ca. 1970. NB
Machine storage building. Metal-clad; ca. 1980. NB
Smokehouse. (Near tenant houses). Cement block; mid-1940s. NB
Horse barn. (Near tenant houses). Frame; ca. 1948. NB
Vehicle/equipment shed. Frame; ca. 1941. NB
Silo. (Near 1937 dairy barn). Concrete; ca. 1960. NS
Silo. (Near 1937 dairy barn). Concrete; ca. 1960. NS
Silo. (Near 1937 dairy barn). Concrete; ca. 1960. NS
Silo. (Near entry). Concrete; domed roof. Ca. 1960s. NS
Silo. (Near entry). Concrete; domed roof. Ca. 1960s. NS
Silo. (Near entry). Concrete; domed roof. Ca. 1960s. NS
Silo. (Near entry). Metal; domed roof. Ca. 1970s. NS
Farm building. (Near entry). Concrete block and frame; ca. 1960s. NB

#G20 (68-113) Waverley

Dwelling. Brick; 2 stories; raised basement; 7-bay front; ca. 1810-1840; Colonial Revival alterations in early 20th c. CB
Kitchen/quarters. Brick; 1 story; mid 19th c.; later addn's. CB
Garage. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; board-and-batten siding; mid 19th c. CB
Tenant house. Frame; 1 story; early 20th c. CB
Pool house. Frame; 1 story; ca. 1920-35. CB
Farm building. Small; frame; ca. 1920-35. CB
Stable. Frame; 1 story; 9-bay; early 20th c. CB
Barn. Brick; 1 story; raised basement; 3-bay; ca. 1840-60. CB
Barn. Frame; 1 story; ca. 1920-40. CB
Barn. Large; frame; 2 stories; lean-tos on 3 sides; ca. 1910-35. CB
Stable. Frame; 1 story; U plan; ca. 1920-35. CB

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Gateway. Entry to yard of dwelling. Brick walls; decorative iron gates; early 20th c. CS

Tenant house. Frame; 1 story; ca. 1930-50. NB

Vehicle shed. Frame; early 20th c.; altered. NB

Vehicle shed. Frame; mid 20th c. NB

Tenant house. Cape Cod style; mid 20th c. NB

Noncontributing properties: (West to east)

The following properties are on Rochelle USGS quad:

Dwelling. Rancher; brick; 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Rancher; brick; 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Frame; ca. 1950s. NB

Dwelling. Mobile home; metal. NO

Dwelling. Contemporary; 1975-85. NB

Dwelling. Contemporary; 1975-85. NB

Dwelling. Rambler; brick; mid-20th c. NB

Dwelling. Brick rancher; ca. 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Traditional; frame; 1 1/2 stories; mid 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Double-wide mobile home; frame; ca. 1980. NB

Dwelling. Rancher; brick; 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Rancher; frame; 1970s. NB

The following properties are on Barboursville USGS quad:

Dwelling. Trailer; metal; mid 20th c. NO

Dwelling. Cottage; frame; mid 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Rancher; brick; 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Traditional; brick; mid 20th c. NB

The following properties are on Gordonsville USGS quad:

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Dwelling. Cape Cod; frame; wood shingles; mid 20th c. NB
Garage. Frame; mid 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Mid 20th c. NB

Rt. 610 (Location: Located in the extreme northwest corner of the district, this short road runs north from Rt. 609 toward the Rapidan River.)

Contributing properties:

#H1 (68-839) Colvin Farm

Dwelling. Frame; Foursquare type; ca. 1910-30. CB
Smokehouse. Frame; pyramidal roof; early 20th c. CB
Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#H2 (68-1115) Barn, Rt. 610

Barn. Frame; medium-sized; early 20th c. CB

#H3 (68-843) House, Rt. 610

Dwelling. Frame; 2-story; hipped roof; ca. 1910-30. CB

Noncontributing properties:

Dwelling. Brick veneer; ca. 1960-80. NB

Dwelling. Brick veneer; ca. 1950-65. NB

Rt. 635 Located in the northeast corner of the district. This road, slightly less than a mile long, runs south from Rt. 20 and terminates on the Montpelier property. Most of the road is outside district boundaries.

Note: See Montpelier section of inventory for list of elements there.

Contributing properties:

#I-1 (68-52) Greenwood

Dwelling. Frame; central block is a 3-bay I-house w/ exterior end chimneys and Federal-style interior detailing; 1-bay east wing is 1 1/2 stories; ca. 1800-40 (part may be earlier). CB
Outbuilding. Frame. 20th c. or heavily altered. NB

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Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Noncontributing properties:

None on this road.

Rt. 639 (Chicken Mountain Road) Located in northeastern section of the district. Runs southeast from Rt. 20 on the west to Rt. 15 on the east, crossing Chicken Mountain.

Note: Montpelier properties along this road are listed under the Montpelier section of the inventory.

Contributing properties: (West to east)

#J1 (68-51) Rockwood

Dwelling. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; roof w/ multiple steep gables; tall brick basement; interior chimney; Gothic Revival influence; 1848. CB
Storage shed. Frame; early 20th c. CS
Garage. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#J2 (68-1053) Mittler House

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house; 2-story end addition; ca. 1910-30. CB
Cottage. Small; frame; 1 story; 3-bay front; early 20th c. CB

#J3 (68-1052) House, Rt. 639

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house (probably with 2-room plan); ca. 1910-35. CB

#J4 (68-226) House, Rt. 639

Dwelling. Frame; I-house; early 20th c. CB

#J5 (68-227) Sanford Farm

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; 3-bay front; double-pile w/ exterior end brick chimneys; ca. 1870-85. CB
Barn. Large; frame; gambrel roof; early 20th c. CB
Barn. Medium-sized; frame; gambrel roof; early 20th c. CB
Long barn. Large; frame; early 20th c. CB
Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Barn. Medium-sized; frame; early 20th c. CB
Silo. Tall; concrete; cylindrical; domed roof; mid 20th c. NS
Silo. Ditto. NS
Silo. Ditto. NS

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Silo. Ditto. NS
Silo. Ditto. NS
Silo. Ditto. NS
Silo. Ditto. NS
Silo. Short; cylindrical; metal-sheathed; low conical roof; mid 20th c. NS
Silo. Ditto. NS
Silo. Ditto. NS
Silo. Ditto. NS
Silo. Ditto. NS
Dwelling. One story; mid 20th c. NB
Dwelling. One story; mid 20th c. NB
Dwelling. One story; mid 20th c. NB

#J6 (68-10) Windholme

Dwelling. Main house. Original section is a frame, one-room-plan house dating to the 18th or early 19th c.; a two-story frame unit was added ca. 1830-50. Most of the present large, rambling, one- and two-story frame and brick structure dates to the late 1940s. The 1940s house includes a 20-ft. dia. octagonal pavilion. CB
Kitchen. Log; 1 1/2 stories; 19th c.; remodeled in 1940s; CB
Guest house. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; mid-20th c. NB
Guest cottage. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; mid-20th c. NB
Greenhouse. Late 1940s/1950s. NB
Aviary complex. Mid 20th c. NS
Pool. Mid 20th c. NS
Cabana. Mid 20th c. NB
Garden shed. Mid 20th c. NS
Main stable. 152' x 16'; frame; ca. 1940s. NB
Barn. Frame; ca. 1940s. NB
Feed station. NS
Silo. Concrete stave; ca. 1940s. NS
Silo. Ditto. NS
Feed barn. Frame; ca. 1940s. NB
Feed barn. Frame; ca. 1940s. NB
Pole barn. Ca. 1940s. NB
Farm shed. NB
Feed station. NS
Silo. Concrete stave. NS
Sheep-cattle barn. Frame; ca. 1940s. NB
Cattle show barn. 151' x 22'; frame; ca. 1940s. NB
Cattle show barn. 33' x 52'; frame; ca. 1940s. NB
Hay barn. Frame; 2 stories; ca. 1940s. NB
Herdsman's office. Frame; contains feed mix room; mid 20th c. NB
Sheep stable. NB
Equipment shed. NB
Equipment shed. NB
Farm worker's house. Mid 20th c. NB

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Farm worker's house. Mid 20th c. NB
Groom's quarters. Mid 20th c. NB
Farm manager's house. Brick; mid-20th c. NB
Farm manager's garage-apartment. Mid 20th c. NB
Pigeon house. Frame; mid 20th c. NS

Noncontributing properties:

Dwelling. Frame; mid-20th c. NB

Rt. 641 Located in the northeastern part of the district about half a mile south of the Rapidan River.

Contributing properties: (West to east)

#K1 (68-1059) Gilmore House (Maxa House)

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; projecting polygonal front bay; wraparound veranda; Queen Anne influence; ca. 1900-15. CB

#K2 (68-115) Liberty Hill (aka Fairmount)

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; low hipped roof w/ decorative central gable; 1-story east wing; Italianate influence; ca. 1870-85. CB
Outbuilding. Frame; glazed windows; late 19th or early 20th c. CB
Barn. Frame; 2 stories; end lean-to; late 19th or early 20th c. CB
Farm shed. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#K3 (68-79) Glen Valley

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; ell plan; brick basement; ca. 1850s with later additions. CB
Barn. Medium-sized; metal-clad; probably recent. NB
Farm shed. Small; dilapidated. NS

#K4 (68-106) Tetley

Dwelling. Brick; 2 stories; 5-bay, hipped-roofed, ca. 1843 main block; early 20th c. 2-story brick matching wings; early 20th c. monumental tetrastyle front portico. Formerly Greek Revival; now largely Georgian Revival. CB
Kitchen. Brick; 1 story; one-room plan; formerly connected to main house by a frame arcade; ca. 1840s. CB
Quarters. Frame; 1 story; single ext. end stone chimney; ca. 1843-60. CB
Icehouse. Frame, octagonal superstructure with polygonal roof; stone ice pit. CS
Outbuilding. Brick; roof projects to form front porch; 19th c. CB
Garage. Frame; 20th c. NB

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Tenant house. Frame; mid 20th c. NB
Dwelling. Frame; under construction in 1989. NB
Barn. Very large horse or cattle barn; frame; early 20th c. CB
Barn. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB
Silo. Poured concrete; cylindrical; top gone; probably 1930s or later. NS

Noncontributing properties:

None on Rt. 641 within district bounds.

Rt. 644 (Ridge Road) This road runs north-south along a ridge near the western border of the district; it terminates on the north at a T-intersection with Rt. 609.

Contributing properties:

- #L1 (68-834) House, Rt. 644
Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house; early 20th c. CB
- #L2 (68-836) St. Mary's Church
Vacant. Until recently an Episcopal mission church; originally a schoolhouse for blacks. Frame; 1 story; ca. 1910-30. CB
- #L3 : no entry
- #L4 (68-223) The Ordinary
Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; hall-parlor plan; rock basement; ca. 1800-1840. CB
Outbuilding. (Former dairy or smokehouse?) Frame; 19th c. CB
Stable. Frame; early 1980s. NB
- #L5 (68-837) Lindsay House
Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; 3-bay front; Bungalow form; ca. 1920-35. CB
- #L6 (68-27) Clifton (Merriewood)
Dwelling. Brick; 5-bay I-house; hipped roof; raised basement; ca. 1856. Designed by Wm. F. Brooking. CB
Barn. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Cemetery. Jennings family gravestones; 19th c. C Site
Outbuilding. 20th c. NB
Barn. Frame; 20th c. NB
- #L7 (68-838) Rivandale Farm (formerly Long Meadow Farm)

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Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; early 20th c. CB
Tenant house. Frame; 1 story; early 20th c. CB
Farm building. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB
Farm building. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB
Barn. Frame; bank barn; late 19th or early 20th c. CB
Corncrib. Log; 2-room plan; 9' x 14'; late 19th c. CB
Stable. Frame; mid 20th c. NB

#L8 (68-144) Old Marsh Run

Dwelling. Frame; I-house; early rear add'ns; mid 19th c.
or earlier. CB
Icehouse. Frame superstructure; 19th c. CS
Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Barn. Frame; medium-sized; late 19th or early 20th c. CB
Barn. Frame; small; early 20th c. CB
Farm Building. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#L9 (68-1062) Snow House

Dwelling. Frame; 1 and 2 stories; original unit is one story w/
central chimney and board-and-batten siding (ca. 1860); 3-bay I-house
was added in early 20th c. CB
Outbuilding. Frame; late 19th or early 20th c. CB
Barn. Frame; small; early 20th c. CB
Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Noncontributing properties:

Dwelling. Brick veneer; 1 1/2 stories; ca. 1945-60. NB
Farm building. NB

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; ca. 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Small; frame; ca. 1960-75. NB

Dwelling. Small; frame; ca. 1960-75. NB

Dwelling. Small; frame; ca. 1950-65. NB

Dwelling. Frame; 2 story; Colonial; 1980s. NB

Dwelling. Rancher; ca. 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; contemporary; 1980s. NB

Dwelling. One story; ca. 1960-75. NB

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Dwelling. One story; ca. 1960-75; French style. NB

Dwelling. "Provence" One story; ca. 1970s. NB

Dwelling. "Marsh Run" Large; concrete block; 2 stories; 2-story front portico; ca. 1940-55. NB
Garage. NB

Dwelling. Campbell House. Large; concrete block; modern style; ca. 1945-55. NB

Dwelling. Brick and frame; 2 stories; ca. 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Brick and frame; 2 stories; ca. 1970s. NB

Dwelling. 1980s. NB

Rt. 646 (Lovers Lane) This road is located in the southeast corner of the district, northeast of Gordonsville. The two-mile-long segment of road within district bounds runs south into Albemarle County; at the north, it intersects with Rt. 231.

Contributing properties:

#M1 (68-105). Annandale (Boston)

Dwelling. Brick; 5-bay I-house; ca. 1810-40; mid-20th c. alterations and additions. CB

Garage. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Outbuilding. Frame; pyramidal roof; date uncertain. NB

Dairy barn. Concrete block and frame; rounded roof; 1934. Erected by John Colvin of Scuffletown. CB

Silo. Concrete; domed roof; 1930s. CS

Dairy building. Concrete block; ca. 1930s. CB

Tenant house. Frame; ca. 1935-55. NB

Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Poultry house. Date uncertain. NS

Barn. Frame; gable roof; early 20th c. CB

Vehicle shed. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#M2 (68-1039). House, Rt. 646

Dwelling. Frame; 2-bay I house; ca. 1910-25. CB

Garage. Frame w/ metal cladding; mid 20th c. NB

Storage shed. Frame; dilapidated; early 20th c. NB

#M3 (68-1040)

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Barn. Frame; gable roof; early 20th c. CB

#M4 (68-1041). House, Rt. 646

Dwelling. Frame; true 1 1/2 stories; ca. 1870-1900. CB

Storage shed. Frame, 20th c. NB

#M5 (68-1042). Boughan Farm (aka "Put It There" House)

Dwelling. Frame; I house; T plan; ca. ante 1860; 1870-90. CB

Barn. Cinder block; rounded roof; 1930s. CB

Barn. Frame; gable roof; side lean-to; early 20th c. CB

Farm building. Small; frame; gable roof (beside above barn). CB

Milkhouse (?). Frame; ca. 1920-40. CB

Shed. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Silo. Metal sheathed; ca. 1925-50. NS

Vehicle shed. Cinder Block; ca. 1930-50. NB

Farm building. Small; cinder block; gable roof; ca. 1925-50. NB

Wellhouse. Behind dwelling. 20th c. NS

#M6 (68-1043). Farm, Rt. 646

Dwelling. Frame; I house; gable roof; ca. 1880-1920. CB

Barn. Medium large; frame; gable roof; early 20th c. CB

Poultry house. Frame; shed roof; ca. 1920-40. CB

Stable. Frame; shed roof; early 20th c. CB

#M7 (68-1044). Farm, Rt. 646

Dwelling. Frame; I house; gable roof; ca. 1900-30. CB

Barn. Frame; gambrel roof; early 20th c. CB

Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Farm building. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB

#M8 (68-1045). Hensley Farm

Dwelling. Frame; I-house; ca. 1900-25. CB

Mobile home. NO

#M9 (68-202). Wedge Farm/Green Hill Farm

Barn. Long; frame; early 20th c. CB

Barn. Large; frame; gambrel roof; early 20th c. CB

Vehicle storage building; frame; mid 20th c. (?) NB

Dwelling. One story; mid 20th c. NB

Silo. Ceramic block; missing roof; ca 1915-30. CS

#M10 (68-1046). Rye Mountain Farm

Dwelling. Frame w/ stucco; 2 stories; double-pile; gable roof; Colonial Revival; ca. 1910-30. CB

Garage. Frame; 20th c. NB

Noncontributing properties:

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Dwelling. "Ballintobber." Brick; 2 story; Georgian style; late 1940s.
(DHR file # 68-1063) NB
Garage. NB

Dwelling. Rancher; brick veneer; ca. 1950-65. NB

Dwelling. Rancher; brick veneer; ca. 1950-65. NB

Dwelling. Rancher; cast-stone veneer; ca. 1950-65. NB

Note: The following five properties are in a group on the east side of the road.

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; ca. 1970-85. NB

Dwelling. Brick and frame; 1 and 2 stories. NB
Storage shed. NB

Dwelling. Two stories; mid 1980s. NB

Dwelling. Brick and frame; 1 story; ca. 1989. NB

Dwelling. Rancher; brick veneer; ca. 1970s. NB

Note: The following four properties are side-by-side in a row on the east side of the road.

Dwelling. Rancher; brick veneer; ca. 1960-75. NB

Dwelling. Rancher; brick veneer; ca. 1960-75. NB

Dwelling. Rancher; brick veneer; ca. 1960-75. NB

Dwelling. Rancher; frame; ca. 1960-75. NB

Dwelling. Brick and frame; 1 story; raised basement; ca. 1965-80. NB
Farm building; metal cladding; ca. 1980s. NB

Dwelling. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; gambrel roof. NB

Rt. 652 Located in the southwest part of the district, east of the villages of Barboursville and Tibbstown. This one-mile-long dead-end road runs north from Rt. 33 to Graves Farm (aka Oak Grove Farm).

Contributing properties:

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#N1 (68-806) House, Rt. 652

Dwelling. Frame; 2-bay I-house; stove flue; ca. 1915-35. CB

#N2 (68-675) Graves Farm (aka Oak Grove Farm)

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; asymm. 8-bay front; double gable roof; full-length two-story front veranda; original section of house ca. 1830-60; enlarged in late 19th/early 20th c. CB

Kitchen. Frame; 1 story; 1-room plan; rock chimney; long garage lean-to added on north side; ca. 1830-50. CB

Outbuilding. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB

Pumphouse or root cellar (?). Small; poured concrete; early 20th c. CS

Shed. Small; near main house; early 20th c. CS

Slave quarters. Log (squared timbers; V-notched); 1 story; 2-room plan with central chimney; unaltered interior; ca. 1830-60. CB

Garage. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Poultry house. Concrete block; ca. 1930-55. NS

Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Cemetery. Early cast-iron fence; 19th-c. inscribed stones (mostly commemorating members of the Graves family). C Site

Barn. Log; lean-tos on 3 sides; ca. 1840-70. CB

Barn/vehicle shed. Metal-sheated; mid-20th c. NB

Tenant house. Frame; 1 story; 3-bay front; rear T; ca. 1915-35. CB

Granary. Large; frame; vertical slatted sheathing; integral shed roof covering open shelter at front (for wagons); early 20th c. CB

Farm storage building. Frame; 1 story; late 19th or early 20th c. CB

Maintenance shop. Concrete block; 1 story; ca. 1940-60. NB

Storage building. Concrete block; small; ca. 1940-60. NB

Gateposts near main house. Poured concrete; molded cornice; ball finials; rock wall painted white. CS

Gateposts. Same as above, but located on farm road to west. CS

Gateposts. Same as above, near Rt. 20 entrance. CS

Gateposts. Same as above, near Rt. 652 entrance. CS

Farm manager's house. Frame; I-house; ell plan; early 20th c. CB

Barn. Frame; rubblestone basement opening at grade on south side; early enclosed lean-tos on 3 sides; single large door at front; 4 small windows on south (leant-to) facade; ca. 1840-60. CB

Noncontributing properties: (South to north)

Dwelling. Mid 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Mid 20th c. NB

Mobile home. Mid 20th c. NO

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Dwelling. Frame; ca. 1965-75. NB

Dwelling. Frame; ca. 1965-75. NB

Dwelling. Ca. 1960-75. NB

Dwelling. Ca. 1965-75. NB

Dwelling. Frame; mid 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Frame; mid 20th c. NB

Rt. 654 (Road to Tivoli) Less than a mile long, this short road forms a loop to the west of Rt. 231 south of Somerset village.

Contributing properties:

#0-1 (68-209) Tivoli

Dwelling. Brick; 2 1/2 stories; double-pile; 3-bay front; deck-on-hipped roof with dormers; peripteral Corinthian portico on three sides of the house; one-story garage wing. Ca. 1910-20. CB

Outbuilding. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB

Outbuilding. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB

Vehicle shed. Frame; ante 1940. CB

Barn. Frame; early 20th c.

Chicken house. Frame; early 20th c. CS

Chicken house. Frame; early 20th c. CS

Barn. Medium-sized; frame; early 20th c. CB

Tenant house. Frame; 1 story; early 20th c. CB

#0-2 (68-1071) Tenant House Complex, Tivoli

Dwelling. Small; frame; 1 story; early 20th c. CB

Barn. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB

#0-3 (68-210) House, Rt. 654

Dwelling. (Vacant) Frame; 2-bay I house w/ 2-story rear ell; ca. 1900-25. CB

#0-4 (68-211) Farm, Rt. 654

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; late 19th or early 20th c. CB

Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Barn. Medium-sized; frame; concrete foundations; early 20th c. CB

Silo. Concrete-block; ante 1940. CS

Tenant house. (Vacant) Small; frame; 1 story; early 20th c. CB

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Tenant house. (Vacant) Small; frame; 1 story; board-and-batten siding; early 20th c. CB

Noncontributing properties:

There are none on this road.

Rt. 655 (Jacksontown Road) Located in the center of the district, this road runs east-west from one end of the district to the other, in three distinct segments. (The eastern segment is known as Jacksontown Road, after the small postbellum black community located on that stretch of the road). The road begins on the west at Rt. 644 (Ridge Road) and runs east to Rt. 20 near Blue Run Church. It jogs south, and then continues west to the village of Somerset, where it intersects with Rt. 231. It then jogs south on Rt. 231 and runs east. It turns north after about two miles, and intersects with Rt. 639 just south of Rt. 20.

Note: properties on Rt. 656 and 746, short offshoots, are included in this list. Buildings along this road belonging to the Montpelier tract are listed in the Montpelier section of the inventory.

Contributing properties:**Segment from Rt. 644 to Rt. 20: (west to east)****#P1 (68-76) Chelsea**

Dwelling. Frame; true 1 1/2 stories; 2-bay front; original unit may have 1-room plan; rubblestone ext. end chimney; later rear ell; ca. 1860-80 (possibly earlier). CB

Barn. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB

#P2 (68-160) Anwesen

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; double-pile, side-passage plan; tall brick basement; original veranda; Italianate features; ca. 1859. CB

Smokehouse. Brick; ca. 1860. CB

Servants' Quarters (DHR # 68-676). Frame; 1 story; 1-room plan; ext. end stone chimney; ca. 1860-70. Said to have been used as a slave quarters and as a schoolhouse. CB

Springhouse. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Gazebo. Frame; ca. 1980s. Stands on site of former detached kitchen, which was moved to nearby Blue Run Farm. NS

Horse barn. Large; metal-clad; ca. 1969. NB

Barn. Large; frame; lean-tos on both longitudinal facades; late 19th c.; early 20th-c. addn's. CB

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Corncrib. Frame; early 20th c. Ruinous. NS
Feed shed. Recent. NS
Sorghum mill site and ruins. Located in woods to S. of house; a stone chimney still stands; late 19th or early 20th c. C Site.

#P3 (68-6) Blue Run Farm (Spring Forest)

Dwelling. Frame; 1 and 2 stories. Central block, built ca. 1855, was a 3-bay structure on a raised brick basement; its roof was raised to the present full 2 stories ca. 1936. Rambling wings date to 1930s through 1950s. North wing is an early log building moved to the site. Colonial Revival style. CB
Guesthouse. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; date uncertain. NB
Barn. Frame; large; 2 stories; early 20th c. CB
Barn. Frame; 2 stories; arcade-like openings for farm vehicles on first floor; early 20th c. CB
Vehicle shed. Frame; ca. 1910-35. CS
Barn. Frame; ca. 1910-40. CB
Barn. Frame; date uncertain. NB
Tenant house. Ca. 1940-55. NB

Section of road from Rt. 20 to Rt. 231 (west to east)

#P4 (68-143) Milford

Note: Main house, a large antebellum structure, burned and was demolished in late 1989.

Smokehouse. Frame; gable roof; probably 19th c. CB
Garage. Brick; converted in early 20th c. from a 19th-c. outbuilding, perhaps a root cellar.
Tenant house. Frame; 1 story; mid-20th c. NB
Dairy barn. Large; frame; 2 stories; gambrel roof; ca. 1920-40. CB
Milkhouse. One story; ca. 1920-40. CB
Barn. Concrete block; medium-sized; rounded roof; date uncertain. NB
Corncrib and vehicle storage building. Frame; early 20th c. CB
Silo. Brown terra-cotta; faceted roof. Early 20th c. CS
Silo. Ditto. CS
Silo. Concrete; date uncertain. NS

#P5 (68-1105) Walker House

Dwelling. Frame w/ board-and-batten siding; 3-bay I-house w/ rear ell; unusual plan w/ enclosed central stair; faces RR tracks; ca. 1855; enlarged ca. 1895. Part of house used as a post office in early 20th c. CB
Outbuilding. Frame; late 19th or early 20th c. CB
Barn. Frame; late 19th or early 20th c. CB
Dwelling. Mid 20th c. NB
Farm building. Early 20th c. CB

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#P6 (68-975) House, Rt. 655

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; 4-bay front w/ veranda; rear T; faces RR tracks; molded metal roof shingles; early 20th c. CB

Note: For Buckner Warehouse and Somerset Depot, see Rt. 231.

Section of road between Rt. 231 and Rt. 20 (west to east)

Note: Rt. 746, a short offshoot running north, is included with the Rt. 655 entries.

#P7 (68-1057) House, Rt. 746

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house; hipped roof; ca. 1910-35. CB

#P8 (68-1058) House, Rt. 746

Dwelling. Frame; 2-bay I-house w/ 1-bay, 2-story rear ell; ca. 1910-35. CB

#P9 (68-1010) Oakland Dairy Farm (Yager Farm)

Main dwelling. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; Craftsman influence; 1934. CB

Smokehouse. Concrete block; 1930s. CB

Garage. Frame; 1930s. CB

Woodshed. Frame; 1930s. CS

Dwelling. Frame; steep gable roof w/ bracketed eaves; 1937. CB

Dwelling. Frame and concrete block; late 1940s or 1950s. NB

Tenant house. Small; date uncertain. NB

Outbuilding. Small; frame; mid 20th c. NS

Outbuilding. Ditto. NS

Old house. (Vacant) Log; 1-story; 3-bay front; ca. 1870-1890. CB

North barn. Frame; gambrel roof; late 1930s. CB

South barn. Frame; gambrel roof; late 1930s. CB

Milk house. Concrete block; mid-20th c. NB

Vehicle shed. Frame; mid-20th c. NB

Farm shed. Frame; mid-20th c. NS

Farm building. Concrete block; 2 stories; mid 20th c. NB

Farm building. Frame; metal-sheated; mid 20th c. NB

Barn. Small; frame; late 1930s. CB

Dwelling. (Vacant) Frame; I-house w/ rear ell; early 20th c. CB

Silo. Cylindrical; missing roof. NS

Silo. Tall; concrete; domed roof; mid-20th c. NS

Silo. Ditto. NS

Silo. Short; dark metal; conical roof; late 20th c. NS

#P10 (68-1012) Bloomfield

Dwelling. Frame; 2 1/2 stories; pedimented, oversized dormers; Colonial Revival influence; ca. 1905. Rear, 1 1/2-story section, dates ca. 1840 or earlier. CB

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Tenant house. Small; frame; 3-bay front; 2-room-plan front section w/ one-room rear ell. Ca. 1940s or 1950s. NB
Corncrib. Log (saddlenotched); 2 small cribs divided by central aisle; reused antebellum timbers. Probably late 19th c. CB
Pole barn. Vertical-board siding; ca. 1950-65. NB
Hog house. Ca. 1950-65. NS

P11 (68-1055) House, Rt. 655

Dwelling. Brick; 2 stories; Foursquare; ca. 1925-35. CB

#P12 (68-1056) House, Jacksontown

Dwelling. Frame; gambrel roof; Colonial Revival influence; ca. 1930s. CB

#P13 (68-1054) House, Jacksontown

Dwelling. Rock-faced concrete block; 2 stories; mansard roof; later wing; ca. 1920-35. CB

Noncontributing properties: (West to east)

Section from Rt. 644 to Rt. 20 (includes Rt. 656)

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; mid 20th c. NB

Dwelling. "Somerset Oaks" Frame; 2 story; mid-20th c. NB

Small dwelling. Concrete block; 1 story; mid-20th c. NB

Barn. Frame; ca. 1930-60. NB

Silo. Tall; ca. 1960s. NS

Mobile home. NO

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; post 1940. NB

Dwelling. "Mont Allegro" Frame; 1 story; ca. 1965-75. NB

Dwelling. Brick rancher; 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Brick Colonial; 1 1/2 stories; ca. 1965-75. NB

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; 1970s. NB

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Dwelling. Frame; ca. 1970s. NB

Section from Rt. 20 to Rt. 231:

Dwelling. Frame; mid-20th c. NB

Mobile home. Mid-20th c. NO

Dwelling. Frame; mid-20th c. NB

Dwelling. Late 20th c. NB

Webster Brick Company, Somerset Plant. (DHR # 68-972) All buildings ca. 1955 to present.

Open storage shed for bricks. Very large, sheltered by a connected series of gable roofs. NB

Open storage shed. NB

Clay storage shed. NB

Processing building. NB

Office. NB

Building. NB

Section from Rt. 231 to Rt. 20:

Mobile home. Vacant. NO

Dwelling. Frame rancher; mid-20th c. NB

Dwelling. Frame; mid-20th c. NB

Dwelling. Frame; mid-20th c. NB

Dwelling. Frame; mid-20th c. NB

Dwelling. Frame rancher; mid 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Frame; mid 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Frame; mid 20th c. NB

Outbuilding. NS

Outbuilding. NS

Dwelling. Frame; mid 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Frame; mid 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Frame rancher; mid 20th c. NB

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Rt. 657 This road defines part of the northwestern edge of the district. It runs north-south between Rt. 644 in Orange County and Rt. 610 in Greene County. Properties on the west side of the road are outside of the district.)

Contributing properties:

#Q1 (68-824) Mays Farm
Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house; ca. 1900-25. CB

#Q2 (68-825) Spring Farm
Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house; ca. 1850-90. CB
Barn. Bank barn; stone foundations; late 19th or early 20th c. CB
Garage. Frame; 20th c. CB.
Farm building. Frame; 20th c. CB

Noncontributing properties:

Dwelling. Ca. 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Brick rancher; ca. 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Frame; mid 20th c. NB

Dwelling. Frame; ca. 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Frame; ca. 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Cement-block; 1 story; ca. 1945-55. NB

Rt. 668: Community of Old Somerset. This short, dead-end, east-west road provides access to all the buildings in the small 19th-century community of Old Somerset. In the last century, this was part of the old River Road (aka Stanardsville Road) running along the south side of the Rapidan. Until 1987, the road was part of Rt. 20, but the bypass built that year has isolated it.

Contributing properties: (West to east)

#R1 (68-80) Somerset Christian Church

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Church. Frame; 1-story; 3-bay lateral facades; lower, projecting south chancel; original front porch; Italianate style. Ca. 1855.
Listed on **National Register** 1978. CB

#R2 (68-695) Durette House (Golgen House)
Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; Queen Anne style; ca. 1905-20. CB

#R3 (68-697) House, Old Somerset
Dwelling. Frame; I-house; stucco cladding; early 20th c. CB

#R4 (68-698) House, Old Somerset
Dwelling. Frame; 2 stories; double-pile; 2-bay front; hipped roof; ca. 1910-30. CB
Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#R5 (68-224) Ficklin House
Dwelling. Frame; I-house; hipped roof; rear ell; ca. 1865-80; remodeled in early 20th c. by owner and building contractor George E. Ficklin, as his own home. CB
Office (?). Frame; 1-story; gable-end front; early 20th c. CB
Smokehouse (?). Frame; 1 story; late 19th c. CB

#R6 (68-1094) House, Old Somerset
Dwelling. Frame; 2-bay I-house; early 20th c. CB

Noncontributing properties:

Dwelling. Brick; 1 story; raised basement; ca. 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Frame; 1 1/2 stories; ca. 1930-50. NB
Garage. Mid-20th c. NB
Storage building. Mid-20th c. NS

Rt. 676 Located in the northwest corner of the district, this road, less than a mile in length, runs north from Rt. 609 toward the Rapidan River.

Contributing properties:

#S1 (68-159). Carolton
Dwelling. Frame; 1- and 2-story sections; the early section late 18th or early 19th c.; the 2-bay I-house ca. 1882. CB
Outbuilding. Frame; 1 story; late 19th or early 20th c. CS
Garage/guesthouse. Concrete block; mid-20th c. NB

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Barn. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB
Farm building. Early 20th c. CB
Farm building. Early 20th c. CB

#S2 (68-1116) Tinder Farm

Dwelling. Frame; I-house w/ rear ell; early 20th c. CB
Granary. Frame; 1 story; ante 1850 (possibly 18th c.); may have been
a church originally. CB
Farm building. Early 20th c. CB
Farm shed. Early 20th c. CS
Farm shed. Mid-20th c. NS
Farm shed. Mid-20th c. NS
Vehicle shed. Mid-20th c. NB
Cemetery. Dates to 19th c.; early markers. C Site

Noncontributing properties:

Dwelling. Cement block; gable front; ca. 1940-60. NB
Dwelling. Brick; 1 story; ca. 1975-85. NB
Mobile home. NO
Dwelling. One story; mid-20th c. NB
Dwelling. One story; contemporary. NB

Rt. 679 Located in the east-central part of the district southeast of Somerset village. This mile-long public road leads east from Rt. 231 to Hilton farm.

Contributing properties:

#T1 (68-1069) House, Rt. 679 (Note: this house is physically closer to Rt. 231, but it is approached from Rt. 679.)
Dwelling. Frame; 2-bay I-house; early 20th c. CB
Farm shed. Frame; early 20th c. CS
#T2 (68-1070) Barn, Rt. 679
Barn. Large; frame; early 20th c. CB
#T3 (68-140) Hilton
Dwelling. Frame; 2 1/2-story, 5-bay main block; east 1-story wing; built ca. 1830 as a side-passage-plan house; enlarged to full central-passage plan in 1891. CB

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Outbuilding. Small; frame; 19th or early 20th c. CB
Outbuilding. Small; frame; 19th or early 20th c. CB
Schoolhouse. Vacant) Frame; 1 story; one-room plan; ca. 1830-60.
CB
Granary/corncrib. Squared log construction, V-notched at corners; 3-bay front; 2 cribs flanking a central aisle. Mid 19th c. CB
East barn. Frame; 2 stories; gambrel roof; early 20th c. CB
Farm building. (Located near above barn). Frame; 1 story; early 20th c. CB
Tenant house. Mid 20th c. NB
Tenant house. Mid 20th c. NB
West barn. Located near pond. Frame; gambrel roof; early 20th c. CB
Vehicle shed. Mid 20th c. NB
Farm building. Very large; metal clad; recent. NB
Stable. Frame; long; 9-bay front; mid 20th c. NB
Metal farm building. Ca. 1970s-80s. Located near west entry. NB
Vehicle shed. Frame; mid 20th c. NS
Tenant house. Mid 20th c. NB
Vehicle shed. Frame; mid 20th c. NS

Noncontributing properties:

There are none on Rt. 679.

Rt. 732 This mile-long dead-end road is located about a mile south of Somerset. It runs west from Rt. 654; at one time it continued on as a farm road to Graves Farm.

Contributing properties: (east to west)

#U1 (68-1074) Audibert House, Tivoli

Dwelling. Small; frame; 1 story; ell plan; board-and-batten siding; central brick flue or chimney. Ca. 1840-60; enlarged early 20th c.
CB

Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CB

#U2 (68-1073) Funkhauser Farm

Dwelling. Frame; Foursquare form; hipped roof; front portico added; early 20th c. CB

Barn. Large; frame; gable roof; early 20th c. CB

Cemetery. Dates to 19th c.; some early markers; no fence. C Site

Tenant house. One story; mid-20th c. NB

Livestock shed. Frame; metal-clad; mid 20th c. NS

Livestock shed. Frame; metal-clad; mid-20th c. NS

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Poultry shed. Mid-20th c. NS

Silo. Tall; hemispherical dome; mid-20th c. (One of 4 similar silos)

NS

Silo. NS

Silo. NS

Silo. NS

#U3 (68-1074) Bledsoe Farm

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house w/ 1-story wing; early 20th c. CB

Quonset hut. Large; metal; mid-20th c. NB

Barn. Large; frame; early 20th c. CB

Vehicle shed. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CS

Wellhead. Early 20th c. CS

Noncontributing properties:

Dwelling. Brick and frame; 2 stories; ca. 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Brick; 1 story; ca. 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Brick; 1 story; ca. 1960s. NB

Rt. 705 This deadend road is located just southwest of the village of Somerset. It extends southwest from Rt. 231, running for about a mile.

Contributing properties:

#V1 (68-1106) Ridgeview

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house w/ 1-story rear ell; ca. 1910-30. CB

Storage building. Gambrel roof; late 20th c. NB

#V2 (68-212) Ravenswood

Dwelling. Frame; I-house w/ polygonal front bay; ca. 1900-20. CB

Cottage. Frame; 1 story; ante 1940. CB

Garage. One story; ante 1940. CB

Barn. Small; frame; early 20th c. CB

#V3 (68-1107) Farm, Rt. 705

Dwelling. Frame; 3-bay I-house w/ central roof peak; early 20th c.

CB

Outbuilding. Frame; early 20th c. CB

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Noncontributing properties:

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; mid-20th c. NB

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; ca. 1965-80. NB

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; ca. 1965-80. NB

Dwelling. Frame; 1 story; ca. 1965-80. NB

Dwelling. Brick rancher; ca. 1960-80. NB

Rt. 777 This road is located near the southwest corner of the district, southeast of the village of Barboursville. It runs south from Rt. 678 into Albemarle County, passing by Barboursville Winery.

Contributing properties:

#W1 (68-02) Barboursville plantation (Barboursville Winery)

Ruins of original mansion. Brick; 2 stories; full basement; tetrastyle front portico; ca. 1822. Plans supplied by Thomas Jefferson. House burned in 1884 and was never restored; walls remain nearly complete. Extensive stabilization was undertaken in the late 1970s/early 1980s. Open to the public. NRHP (boundaries only include the mansion ruins). C Site

Cemetery. Barbour family plot; early brick wall; grave markers from the mid-19th c. and later. Gov. James Barbour buried here. C Site
East dependency. Brick; 2 stories; set into the side of a hill, creating a single-story elevation on the north side; monumental portico on south elevation; ca. 1820s. CB

West dependency. Closely similar to the above; stands beside it. CB

Outbuilding (servants' quarters?). Brick; 1 story; 2-room plan; 4-bay front; central chimney; early 19th c. 20th-c. greenhouse attached. CB

Outbuilding/garage. Brick; 1 story; ca. 1930-50. NB

Stable. Frame; U-plan; mid 20th c. NB

Tenant house. Frame; 2-bay I-house; early 20th c. CB

Farm shed. Frame; mid-20th c. NS

Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Farm building. Frame; early 20th c. CB

Main winery building. Frame and concrete block; 1 story metal-sheathed; late 1970s. NB

Winery building. Concrete block; 1 story; ca. late 1970s. NB

Winery building. Concrete block; 1 story; ca. late 1970s. NB

Dwelling. Brick rancher; ca. 1960s. NB

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Noncontributing properties:

Dwelling. One story; mid 20th c. NB

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settlement patterns, field layouts, and circulation routes--together with smaller-scale features such as fence lines, hedgerows, gardens, and roadbeds--recall nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century landscapes. Although land use in the area today remains predominantly agricultural, several small nineteenth-century hamlets (including Barboursville, Somerset, and Tibbstown) have survived with little change in scale or form. The Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District also contains archaeological sites possessing significant research potential. Investigations in the district should yield important research data for nearly all periods of human activity in Virginia's northern Piedmont. Represented by 181 sites, prehistoric occupation in the district spans the Paleo-Indian through Late Woodland periods. The wide variety of site types in both floodplain and upland environmental settings serves as an important data base for prehistoric studies in regional culture history, settlement patterns, and environmental adaptations. The thirty-eight identified historic sites dating to the eighteenth through early twentieth centuries include examples of well-preserved individual house sites and plantation complexes as well as historic roads and military fortifications. These sites are significant for insights they may provide about domestic life, transportation, and military history in the region.

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

The Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, C, and D. It is eligible under Criterion A because it is associated with a series of everyday events and practices in agriculture, land transportation, and rural life that, in total, have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Orange County and Virginia history. Through its built environment the district reflects the evolution of the agrarian landscape over two centuries of European, African, and American occupation and cultivation in a productive rural region. Under Criterion B the district is eligible because it is associated with the lives of persons who, individually and as

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a group, have made significant contributions to the agricultural or political history of Orange County, Virginia, and--in two individual cases (James Madison and James Barbour)--to the nation as well. The district is eligible under Criterion C because it embodies, in its totality, the distinctive settlement and land-use characteristics of the antebellum plantation typical of the Virginia Piedmont region. The plantation system provided the framework for the agricultural and economic development of the district in the early nineteenth century. Since then, social change, technological innovation, and improved transportation systems have caused the district to evolve into a contemporary agricultural community. Traditional elements survive, however, particularly in the built environment: vernacular structures, grand mansions, businesses, churches, and rural communities. The evidence of man's historical interaction with nature survives as well in the fields, pastures, fence lines, and woodlots that remain a part of the visible landscape and together with the structures make the district an outstanding example of both change and continuity in a rural Virginia region. Under Criterion D the district is eligible because it has yielded and is likely to continue to yield information about the life, customs, and society of Native American, African, and European occupants, and provide insights regarding the institutions, traditions, intellectual and cultural life, built environment, settlement patterns, and other factors that have affected the history and character of the district.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The first white settlers arrived in the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District in the early eighteenth century. One of the first land grants in the area, the Octonia Grant, was issued by the colonial government in 1722 to eight business associates of Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood. Each member of the Octonia Company received three thousand acres. Apparently the company failed to "seat and plant" the grant, for in 1729 Robert Beverley was issued a new grant for the same land. By 1733, one year before Orange County was formed from Spotsylvania County,

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dwellings had been constructed, crops planted, and livestock introduced. Presumably the settlement of the remainder of the district was proceeding at about the same time.

Most of the early settlers were of English stock from Tidewater Virginia. The tracts of land they patented and then sold to one another remained large even after they were subdivided. Many of the Tidewater planters continued to reside in their home counties and leased their frontier lands in Orange County to less prosperous farmers. Others, such as Ambrose Madison, Sr., eventually moved from Tidewater to the Piedmont to manage and reside on their western lands themselves.

Among the political, military, and social leaders of Orange County in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were several who lived in the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District. Johnny Scott, who in the late eighteenth century enlarged the house, known as Clifton (present-day Windholme), that he inherited from his father, served as a member of the Orange County Committee of Safety, a captain of the militia during the Revolution, and as a justice of the county court. Beaumont was constructed about 1857 by a physician, Dr. James L. Jones, who also established a girls' school on the property. Frascati was built about 1823 by one of Thomas Jefferson's contractors for Philip Pendleton Barbour, who served as a congressman and an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. Several years after Barbour's death in 1841 James Magruder, later the president of the Blue Ridge Turnpike, purchased the property. Joab C. Hamm, a county justice from the Barboursville area, built Rural Retreat about 1856. Thomas Macon and his wife, Sarah Catlett Madison (one of James Madison's sisters), constructed Somerset about 1803. James A. Madison, a local physician and great-nephew of the president, built a modest-sized house on what is now Montpelier property about 1859. Rockwood was built about 1848 by Col. John Willis, who constructed Howard Place (present-day Mayhurst) outside Orange Courthouse in 1860.

Two family names are most prominent among the eighteenth and nineteenth century political leaders from Orange County: Barbour and Madison. Both families are

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intimately associated with the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District, where they resided.

James Barbour was born in Orange County on 10 June 1775, one of two sons of Thomas Barbour, who served for years as a county justice, was a member of the House of Burgesses, and served in the Virginia Revolutionary Conventions of 1774-1775. James Barbour served in the Virginia House of Delegates continuously (except for the sessions of 1805-1807) from 1798 until 1812, when he was elected governor of Virginia. As governor during the War of 1812 he exhibited personal leadership, frequently inspecting troops in the field.

While still serving as governor, Barbour was elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Richard Brent, who had died. He held the seat until he was appointed Secretary of War by President John Quincy Adams in 1825. He served briefly as minister to Great Britain in 1828-1829 but was succeeded in that post by an appointee of President Andrew Jackson, effectively ending his political career. He died on 7 June 1842.

It was during Barbour's national political career that his mansion, Barboursville, was constructed for him between 1814 and 1822. The house had many Jeffersonian touches, including its Neoclassical style, two-story porticoes, hexagonal reception hall, and octagonal drawing room. It stood as one of the most elaborate houses in the county until it burned on Christmas Day 1884. The ruins of Barboursville, which are on the National Register of Historic Places, still stand and are maintained by the current owners of the property.

James Barbour's brother, Philip Pendleton Barbour, also had a distinguished national political career. An attorney, Philip Barbour served in the House of Delegates from 1812 to 1814, while his brother was governor. He was a member of the House of Representatives between 1814 and 1825, and served as speaker after 1821. It was during this part of his political career, about 1823, that his Frascati mansion was

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completed for him. Upon resigning in 1825 Barbour was appointed a federal district judge; he returned to Congress in 1827 but left to preside over the Virginia constitutional convention of 1829-1830. President Andrew Jackson appointed him an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1836. He was still holding that office when he died in Washington, D.C., on 25 February 1841. Frascati is on the National Register of Historic Places.

The most prominent resident of the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District was James Madison, the fourth president of the United States. From his infancy he resided at Montpelier, the house built by his father and later enlarged by Madison. Known as the Father of the Constitution, Madison served as secretary of state under President Thomas Jefferson, his friend whom he succeeded in office. Madison was president from 1809 to 1817, during which time the United States fought the War of 1812 with Great Britain. He died at Montpelier on 28 June 1836 and is buried there. Montpelier is a National Historic Landmark.

James Madison and James Barbour were, besides being statesmen of national significance, industrious and "scientific" farmers. Concern over wasteful and soil-depleting farming methods in the early nineteenth century led to the formation of local agricultural societies whose members studied husbandry, wrote letters and articles, attended meetings, and toured each other's farms to offer advice. One of the first such organizations was the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, which was established in 1817 and could claim Madison and Jefferson among its founders. James Barbour was particularly active in the state organization, the Virginia Central Agricultural Society, and served as its president after his retirement from politics. In January 1836 he led a committee of its members to the House of Delegates in hopes of persuading the legislators to establish an agricultural professorship at the University of Virginia, an experimental farm, and a state commissioner of agriculture to head a department that would survey the state and dispense useful agricultural information to farmers. Although Barbour's proposal--which was formulated originally

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by James Madison--was many decades ahead of its time and failed, eventually all of his suggestions were adopted.

James Madison devoted much of his correspondence, especially that addressed to his friend Thomas Jefferson, to agriculture. He and Jefferson swapped seeds and reported on their successes and failures. Madison owned what was probably the first wheat threshing machine in Orange County. His interest in farm machinery probably was derived from his desire to reduce his dependence upon slave labor. He also introduced merino sheep--a ram and a ewe--into the county and distributed their progeny throughout the region.

Animal husbandry was as important to most farms as the raising of crops; James Newman was a resident of the district and a contemporary of Barbour who experimented with the improvement of livestock. Newman introduced Cotswold sheep into the county and served as president of the state agricultural society. His house, Hilton, still stands in the district.

In 1850, according to the agricultural census reports for that year, James Newman's farm contained 1,050 acres, of which 600 were improved and 450 unimproved; the value of the farm was \$20,000. By 1860 his farm had grown by only 50 acres to 1,100 acres, but 800 were improved, 300 unimproved, and the value had more than doubled to \$44,000. The value of Newman's farm equipment likewise increased, from \$600 to \$700. In 1850 he owned 12 horses, 14 milch cows, 11 working oxen, 52 other cattle, 65 swine, and 90 sheep that produced 350 pounds of wool; in 1860 his livestock amounted to 25 horses, 15 milch cows, 8 working oxen, 61 other cattle, 75 swine, and 130 sheep that produced 520 pounds of wool. The value of his livestock rose from \$3,169 to \$6,393. During the decade Newman increased his crop production dramatically as well. In 1850 he grew 1,575 bushels of wheat, 2,500 of corn, 300 of oats, 5 of peas and beans, 300 of Irish potatoes, and 6 of sweet potatoes; by 1860 he was raising 3,300 bushels of wheat, 3,000 of corn, 500 of oats, 6 of peas and beans, 150 of Irish potatoes, and 20 of sweet potatoes. He raised no tobacco in 1850, churned 400 pounds

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of butter, grew 25 tons of hay, and slaughtered \$450 worth of animals. In 1860 he produced 700 pounds of tobacco, 1,186 of butter, 30 tons of hay, 10 pounds of beeswax, and 100 pounds of honey; he slaughtered \$680 worth of animals.

The agricultural censuses of 1850 and 1860 reveal the changes in crop production for Orange County as a whole, as well as for James Newman in particular. In 1850 the major crops grown in the county were corn, wheat, oats, and a very small quantity of rye, with tobacco as an important but not dominant crop. By 1860 the amount of rye grown had increased noticeably; corn, wheat, and oats remained the major crops, however.

Like most Virginia counties, Orange County was largely rural with few towns or villages. The Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District is bordered on the northeast by the courthouse town of Orange, and on the southeast by the town of Gordonsville. Within the district during the antebellum period were only two villages of significance, Barboursville and Somerset, and a few crossroads communities such as Albano and Liberty Mills. Barboursville was the largest village within the district. In 1836, according to Joseph Martin's Gazetteer of Virginia, it was

situated at the intersection of the main stage road, leading from Washington to Milledgeville, Georgia, and the road from Swift Run Gap to Richmond. It contains 2 mercantile stores, 2 houses of private entertainment, 2 tanyards, a saddler, tailor, wheelwright, blacksmith, boot and shoe maker, house of public worship, free for all denominations, and 2 Sunday schools. . . . A mail from the N[orth], and 1 from the S[outh] arrives here every day, and a horse mail twice a week. Population 50 persons; of whom 1 is a physician.

Although the villages provided some services to the farms that surrounded them, they could not themselves perform adequately as markets for the farmers' produce and livestock. It was necessary for the farmers to find and reach other markets, but poor roads, the lack of navigable watercourses, and the long distances to large towns

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and cities tended to hamper their efforts and the growth of the area's economy. The solution to these problems was found in the internal improvement movement of the early nineteenth century.

Perhaps because of the district's large and prosperous farms, as well as the political influence of its inhabitants, the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District received a disproportionate share of antebellum transportation improvements, compared with the rest of the state. Before the Civil War three turnpikes and two railroads were constructed that passed through the district and linked it with major markets to the west and east. Because the district lacked navigable waterways it was forced to rely exclusively upon land transportation.

In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the construction and maintenance of roads were local responsibilities. County courts appointed teams of residents to plan the routes of new roads; they also appointed "surveyors" of roads and assigned them work gangs to keep the roads in repair. The system was inherently inefficient, and occasionally citizens petitioned the General Assembly to charter joint stock companies to construct turnpikes, dredge rivers, and make other improvements. The enormous cost of these undertakings, however, made them impractical without the financial assistance of the state government.

Finally, in 1816, the General Assembly created the Fund for Internal Improvement and appointed the Board of Public Works to oversee its use. A flurry of companies were incorporated; after three-fifths of a company's stock had been purchased by private citizens, the board bought the other two-fifths with money from the fund. At last transportation improvement projects received the funding they needed for completion.

The internal improvement age arrived in the district in 1817, one year after the fund was established, when the General Assembly incorporated the Swift Run Gap Turnpike Company. The Swift Run Gap Turnpike, which originated in Fredericksburg, passed through Orange Court House and the district on its way west to Harrisonburg, which became the center for several turnpikes and county roads that branched out in all

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directions through the Valley of Virginia. Harrisonburg also was the southwestern terminus of the Manassas Gap Railroad, which originated in Alexandria. The Swift Run Gap Turnpike therefore linked the district with major markets to the west, north, and east.

In 1851 the stockholders authorized the sale of the Swift Run Gap Turnpike to the newly-formed Fredericksburg and Valley Plank Road Company. By 1855 the plank road ran from Fredericksburg to Orange Courthouse, and construction began on an extension to the recently-completed Blue Ridge Turnpike at Liberty Mills.

The Blue Ridge Turnpike Company was created by an act passed by the General Assembly in 1850. The turnpike began at the railhead at Gordonsville, ran northwesterly through Fisher's Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains, and terminated at New Market. There it connected eastern farmers with the Manassas Gap Railroad and the Valley Turnpike, the principal north-south road in the lower Valley of Virginia. Its course through the district generally followed present-day Route 231. The purpose of the turnpike was, like that of other turnpikes, to allow farmers and merchants access to major transportation routes and markets.

The third turnpike through the district was constructed by the Rockingham Turnpike Company, which was incorporated by the General Assembly in 1851. The turnpike originated in Harrisonburg and was extended gradually through the 1850s toward Gordonsville.

Each turnpike erected tollhouses along the route of its road but only the Blue Ridge Turnpike Tollhouse, which is located just to the northwest of Gordonsville, has survived within the district. It probably was built in the early 1850s as soon as the stretch of turnpike beginning in Gordonsville was opened to the public. The building is a simple, story-and-a-half structure that presently serves as a private dwelling.

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The other mode of transportation that affected the district was the railroad, the only means of moving large quantities of goods other than by boat. Railroads had several advantages over river or canal boats, among them speed and the ability to go anywhere track could be laid, thereby providing rapid and accessible transportation to places--such as Orange County--that lacked navigable rivers.

The two roads that dominated rail transportation in the district during the antebellum period were the Louisa Railroad and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The Louisa Railroad (est. 1836) ran north from Richmond to Hanover County, then west through Louisa County to Gordonsville, which it reached about 1840. In 1850 the road was absorbed by the Virginia Central Railroad and extended south to Charlottesville and west over the Blue Ridge. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad (est. 1848) by 1856 linked the county seat with Alexandria by way of Culpeper, Fauquier, Prince William, and Fairfax counties. A third railroad, the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville, was chartered in 1853. Only about twenty-four miles of its forty-five-mile line was graded, however, before construction was halted in 1857 for lack of capital. The road never reached the district; in 1861 the Civil War put an end for the time being to the internal improvement program in Virginia.

The district was spared most of the destruction wrought by the Civil War. After the First Battle of Manassas some of the Confederate wounded were brought to Orange Courthouse. There, and in several houses in the area, they were cared for. In 1862 General Ambrose P. Hill took command of his brigade when it was camped around Orange Courthouse. In August 1862 he marched with Gen. Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson's command from Gordonsville to Orange Courthouse to begin the Battle of Cedar Mountain on 9 August. After the battle Hill established his headquarters at Howard Place, the recently-constructed home of Col. John Willis, now known as Mayhurst, a mile to the southwest of Orange Courthouse. He returned there during the winter encampment of 1863-1864; Gen. Robert E. Lee was a frequent visitor. During the same encampment the corps commanded by Gen. James Longstreet was stationed in and around Gordonsville.

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The only recorded battle action in the district occurred on 23 December 1864 on Cameron Mountain, just south of the intersection of present-day Route 646 and Route 231 (Blue Ridge Turnpike). Confederate forces had constructed breastworks of railroad ties and earth on both sides of the gap in the mountain through which the turnpike passed. On 23 December part of Jackson's cavalry occupied the breastworks as they retreated before a numerically superior force of Union cavalry commanded by Maj. Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert. The retreat and pursuit had begun the day before at Liberty Mills, where the turnpike crossed the Rapidan River, as Torbert attempted to attack Gordonsville and cut the railroad lines.

When Torbert found that the dismounted Confederate cavalry, under the immediate command of Gen. Lunsford L. Lomax, had occupied the breastworks, he ordered two thousand cavalymen--half his force--to charge the works. The charge was repulsed with heavy losses in dead and wounded, causing Torbert to withdraw to a safe distance and send a column toward the northeast to outflank the entrenched Confederates. Before the movement could be executed, however, Torbert heard the sound of a railroad train pulling into Gordonsville, announcing the arrival of Confederate reinforcements. About an hour later he saw part of an infantry division file into the breastworks to relieve the cavalry. Prudently he withdrew his force from the field, thereby ending the only significant engagement to take place within the district.

After the war the district lapsed once more into its rural ways, albeit with free labor instead of slaves. The prosperity of the 1850s, fortunately for the residents, had not been swept away by the war. The rich land, the large farms, and the antebellum transportation system all remained intact. As a consequence, the villages and crossroads communities of the pre-war years continued to grow. One of them, Tibbstown, was an amorphous community--not a village--established by newly-freed blacks after the Civil War; it contains both late-nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century structures.

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The Virginia Business Directory for 1877-1878 lists only a few businesses in the district. Barboursville had three merchants (G. S. Parker and Co., M. V. Peers, and Thornburg and Son), all of whom stocked only general merchandise except for G. S. Parker and Co., which also sold liquor. Liberty Mills had one general merchandise store, W. H. Kite, as well as a specialty establishment, J. O. Smith and Son, which made boots and shoes. Liberty Mills had the district's only listed mill, which was owned by the merchant, W. H. Kite, but Barboursville had a physician, H. A. Sims.

By 1898 all the villages in the district had grown significantly, but Barboursville and Somerset most of all, because of the railroad. During the postwar period Virginia's railroads had expanded rapidly. By 1880 the old Orange and Alexandria Railroad had been absorbed by what had become the Washington City, Virginia Midland, and Great Southern Railroad. In that year a new branch of the road opened from Orange to Charlottesville by way of Somerset and Barboursville. After further reorganizations the company became the Southern Railroad; it brought commercial opportunities to the very heart of the district.

Three professionals lived in Barboursville in 1898: an attorney (J. H. Pearson) and two physicians (T. H. Ellis and J. T. Walker, who also was the druggist). Two physicians, W. A. Newman and James A. Madison, worked in Somerset. The Madison house, which was constructed about 1859, still stands between Somerset and Montpelier Station.

Barboursville was the larger trading center in 1898, although Somerset was a close second. The home of Mrs. J. A. Munday served as Barboursville's hotel. Four carpenters and builders worked in Barboursville: J. Root Dickerson, John C. Faulconer, P. Lancaster, and J. H. Pratt. Faulconer also served as the town's undertaker and coach and wagon maker. There were two sawmills nearby, owned by J. C. Graves and T. B. Tisdale. E. Lamb was the area's millwright. There was enough buying and selling of farms going on to give employment to W. N. Haxall as the local land agent. The town supported three general merchants: T. A. Holt, R. F. Marshall (whose house, which was constructed about 1800 on a corner of the Barboursville

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plantation, still stands), and T. O. Gilliam and Son. H. N. Yowell operated a distillery.

Somerset in 1898 had two hotels (actually private homes) that still stand: the Walker House and the mansion at Somerset plantation. The Walker House, which was constructed about 1855, was purchased in 1895 by Merry Woodville Walker. He enlarged and remodeled it to its present configuration. The Somerset mansion was built about 1803 by Thomas Macon; after his death in 1838 it was sold to Ebenezer Goss, of Albemarle County, and in the late nineteenth century the house was operated as a hotel by John P. Kite.

Two carpenters and builders worked in the vicinity of Somerset village: R. F. Leake and James Thornton. Two coach and wagon builders, A. L. Clarke and B. F. Thurman, also worked there. Clarke and Thurman also were the village's undertakers. E. F. Gholson was the local hay, grain, feed, and wool dealer. Two general merchants operated stores in Somerset: John R. Kite and Merry W. Walker, who also ran the Walker House hotel. W. J. Walker was the local land agent. Although there were no mills in Somerset, a millwright, J. H. Clark, lived there.

The area's mills were located in nearby Liberty Mills, which is located just north of Old Somerset on the Rapidan River. There J. B. Kite--clearly a man of many parts--milled corn and flour, served as the village druggist, and operated one of the two general stores in the community; J. L. Whitelock ran the other one.

Barboursville, Somerset, and Liberty Mills served many of the needs of the district's residents. The villages, however, lacked several of the amenities of late-nineteenth-century life, such as banks, newspapers, and saloons. Local citizens had to rely upon the towns of Orange and Gordonsville for those essentials.

The 1917 edition of the Virginia Business Directory reflected the continuing prosperity of the residents of the district. Not only did the villages of Barboursville, Somerset, and Liberty Mills show some improvement in the services they

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offered the area's inhabitants, but such communities as Albano (which is just outside the western boundary of the district) and Montpelier Station, which contained the Montpelier Supply Company, also were mentioned.

By 1917 Barbourville, which had a population of two hundred, was devoid of attorneys and J. T. Walker was the only physician; he no longer served as the town's druggist. There was no land agent in town, but there was an insurance agent, R. F. Marshall, who had gotten out of the general merchandise business since 1898. Five general stores were operating in Barbourville: C. M. Carpenter, W. B. Gillum, B. F. Mitchell, Williams Bros., and the modern-sounding Bargain House. The town had a produce dealer, R. O. Via, who also was the poultry dealer; a grocer, Edgar Terrell; and a hay, grain, and feed store, M. H. Williams and Co., which also sold agricultural implements. The local dairy was owned by J. E. Flewellen and Son. The firm of Kite and Seeds had a monopoly on the undertaking business. For the living, Barbourville offered one hostelry, the Estes Hotel, as well as a boardinghouse operated by S. D. Estes, who also owned the livery stable.

Barbourville had one building contractor, J. H. West. Supporting the building trade were two lumber dealers, W. K. Clarke and A. S. Yancey. Yancey also owned the local bark mill; the sawmill was operated by the firm of Deane and Haney. The town's tradesmen included W. J. Terry, a blacksmith and wheelwright; Booton Herndon, a cooper; and W. M. Squires, a watchmaker and jeweler.

Somerset had a population of one hundred in 1917. One attorney, J. B. Newman, lived there, as did George E. Ficklin, a physician who was also one of the village's two plumbers (A. L. Clarke, who in 1898 had been a wagon maker and undertaker, was the other one). Ficklin also was one of the three building contractors in the vicinity, along with J. T. Garton and R. F. Leake.

John P. Kite continued to operate the Somerset Farm mansion as a hotel and also owned the livery stable and one of the three dairies in the area (E. L. Goss and J. J. Woodruff owned the others). The village supported six general stores: J. S. Buckner

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and Co., J. M. Hale, J. T. Richards, Merry W. Walker, R. Wilhoit and Co., and the Somerset Convenience Store. The firms of R. E. Wilhoit and Co. and Golsan and Buckner sold agricultural implements and insurance. Produce was handled by the Somerset Produce; James E. Jackson and J. F. Richards were the local grocers and Lohr and Hoffman were the butchers. Tradesmen included E. M. Wood, the blacksmith and wheelwright, and a barber, George Loyel.

Nearby Liberty Mills had declined as a village; it had a population of forty. One physician, D. F. Weaver, lived there, but no stores were listed in 1917. The corn and flour mill was operated by the firm of Golsan, Buckner, and Reedy.

The towns of Orange and Gordonsville continued to provide essential services to the district that the smaller villages could not, or could no longer, provide. Most of the county's banks, dentists, druggists, department stores, dry goods stores, garages, newspapers, photographers, printers, real estate agents, restaurants, shoemakers, and teachers were located in its two largest towns.

Although the county's towns and villages prospered in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, that prosperity was due largely to the farms upon which most of the inhabitants lived and worked. In the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District, the economic success of its residents was reflected in the structures they built or remodeled.

Cameron Lodge, which burned to the ground in 1912, was one of the most spectacular private residences constructed after the Civil War anywhere in the state. A huge, rambling frame edifice, the house was enlarged about the 1880s for Alexander Cameron, a wealthy Richmond tobacco manufacturer. Today only the gatekeeper's lodge and several outbuildings remain.

Thomas Atkinson, the owner of the Southern Stove Works in Richmond, had the Rocklands mansion constructed about 1905 as his summer home. A classical-style house,

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Rocklands was extensively remodeled in the 1930s by William L. Bottomley, one of the finest practitioners of the Colonial Revival style in the state.

Tivoli is another house that was built as a summer home for a moneyed family of Richmond. Constructed around 1902 for Mr. and Mrs. John T. Anderson, it is the grandest Colonial Revival-style mansion in the district. It expresses well the taste of the wealthy nonresidents who were buying Orange County property during the heady years before the Great Depression.

In several instances--as at Waverley, Hazelhurst, and Tetley--property owners upgraded, enlarged, and remodeled older houses rather than build new ones. The most notable example of remodeling was undertaken by William duPont, who came from Delaware by way of England in 1902 to purchase the house and farm at Montpelier, turning it into an elaborate, self-contained, country gentleman's estate. Now a property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Montpelier is open to the public as the premier example of its type in the state.

Like duPont's Montpelier estate, the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District retains much of its integrity and cohesiveness. The rolling landscape, the fields and fences, the woodlots and streams, the villages and farms, and the wide range of its architecture, all convey the rural and historic character that has typified the district for generations. It remains one of the best-preserved and most scenic rural landscapes in the upper Piedmont.

John S. Salmon

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Within the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District, the 181 identified prehistoric sites represent a significant selection of site types in different environmental

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zones from various time periods which would be important in any regional prehistoric archaeological study. Prehistoric occupation during the Paleo-Indian period is documented by the discovery of rare fluted projectile points at two sites, likely representing sporadic exploitation of wildlife in this area. Evidence of Virginia's earliest occupants is extremely rare state-wide, further enhancing the research potential of the nominated acreage. Archaic period site types include base camps, periodically visited procurement sites, and lithic reduction sites. Site types for the Woodland period range from hamlets/villages and one of only two burial mounds known to still exist in Virginia's Piedmont, to periodically visited procurement sites and lithic reduction sites. All regional environmental zones, ranging from floodplain to upland locales, are well represented in the district. Taken as a composite, the prehistoric site types identified, time periods represented, and environmental zones present provide a significant archaeological sample for regional studies in culture history, settlement patterns, and environmental adaptations.

The nominated acreage is significant for studies in culture history, particularly chronological problems, due to its nearly continuous span of occupation during the region's prehistory. Artifacts have been identified from all of the major cultural periods from 9500 B.C. to A.D. 1600. Of particular significance for further chronological refinements are identified well-preserved and in-situ cultural deposits in the floodplain bordering the Rapidan River. Text excavations in the bottomlands have revealed buried humus layers containing prehistoric artifacts indicating that well preserved cultural deposits exist underneath as much as nearly two meters of recent silt deposits. Intensive excavations at these locations are likely to provide significant new data for developing more precise regional chronological sequences.

Studies in changes over time for regional settlement patterns and environmental adaptations are enhanced when dealing with an archaeological sample containing a wide variety of site types from differing environmental zones and time periods and with selected sites being characterized by excellent preservation. The sample of prehistoric sites within the nominated acreage meets all of these conditions. Such studies are critical for understanding prehistoric lifeways in the northern Piedmont

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of Virginia. Examples include such topics as specific changing environmental adaptations within hunting and gathering societies as populations slowly expanded from the Paleo-Indian through the Archaic periods as well as the interrelationships existing between continued population growth, increased sedentism, the development of agricultural subsistence practices, and the more pronounced changes in socio-cultural complexity in the region occurring during the Woodland period.

The historic archaeological sites in the Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District represent three significant phases in Orange County's history: the expansion of settlement into the frontier wilderness, the development of plantation life as settlement became more permanent, and a tangible remnant of military action which was part of the Shenandoah Valley Campaign. One identified colonial roadway is the only intact segment of the Octonia grant's transportation system which has been identified to date in Orange County. As such, it is a valuable reference point in the study of settlement patterning in what was then a remote frontier area. Other identified historic roadways should expand our knowledge of growing transportation systems in the region during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The variety of domestic sites present, particularly given the excellent state of preservation of those documented through archaeological excavation, should show how domestic life and plantation systems adapted to the environment of the Virginia piedmont, particularly as it relates to social and economic class differentiations. The well preserved Civil War earthworks are symbolic of an important facet of Orange County's heritage and the role it played during this conflict.

Of particular significance for studies in historical archaeology is the Montpelier estate, the life-long home of James Madison, fourth President of the United States. Having been obtained in 1723 by Ambrose Madison, James' grandfather, the Madison family retained ownership of Montpelier until 1842. At that time Dolley Madison sold it with the property then changing hands eight times between 1844 and 1901 when it was obtained by William duPont. It was subsequently bequeathed upon the death of his daughter Marion duPont Scott in 1983 to the National Trust of Historic Preservation, its current owner. Well-preserved archaeological deposits document the continuous

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occupation of the estate from the early eighteenth through twentieth centuries. It possesses high significance for archaeological studies on changing plantation lifeways in Piedmont Virginia from its initial settlement through the early twentieth century.

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